

12 Garrison Landowners Appeal Option Validity

Atty. Halvor L. Halvorson of Minot is representing 12 landowners in the Garrison dam area in an appeal from a U.S. district court decision at Fargo which held that options obtained by the corps of engineers were legal.

In the case before the U.S. court of appeals at St. Louis, Mo., which opens Wednesday, Atty. Halvorson will attempt to have the options set aside by recision on the ground that they were "obtained upon misrepresentations made by the negotiators."

Two of the 12 cases actually will be heard with the other 10 landowners agreeing to abide by the decision of the court as it would be applied to all.

Two cases that will be heard

are those of Marie H. Fix and George Fairbanks. Other landowners involved are Lawrence Mahowald, Gottfred Vetter, Melvin Engel, Ray Ireland, Lawrence Pease, Vern, Wayne, Severine and Mary Krazmarzik, Edith Schlichting, Bernard Kirchen, Charles Kirchen and Christ Auch.

Halvorson will contend the landowners were not advised by negotiators "that they had a right to recover just compensation for their land" and believed "that the amount offered by the government was all they could get under any circumstances."

In the Fix case the option was for \$2,800 for a half section of land with buildings, and was only about one-third of its true value, Halvorson will claim.

TODAY'S EDITORIAL—

The Pool Level Question

Congressman Usher L. Burdick, while perhaps subjecting himself to being charged with a few slightly exaggerated statements, has made a real contribution toward clarifying the attitude of Williston people towards the Garrison reservoir pool level controversy.

The veteran legislator has taken the question, step by step, even starting with the first official report that was ever made on the feasibility of constructing a dam at the Garrison site, and carried it through progressive steps taken by the Congress, the Bureau of Reclamation, and the Army Engineers, right up to the present time, and has pointed out the justification for our contention that the operating pool level should be held at 1830 feet.

He reaches the conclusion in his 18-page brief filed with the Appropriations sub-committee that, while the dam itself may now be constructed to accommodate a higher level, it could well be many years distant when this need were demonstrated. Until that time, "much damage," he says, "can be avoided." How right he is! All the while farmers now occupying the Lewis & Clark and Buford - Trenton irrigation projects, along with others yet to be added, could continue their operations with a feeling of much more security, and developments in the city could move forward under at least a semblance of stabilized protection for investments, be they made either from public or private funds.

Much injustice has been done our city because of the pool level question. Most of the undeserved criticism has come through a complete lack of understand-

may appropriate for this purpose, both as to the supply available and as to the attitude or rights of other states to their proportionate share of that water.

Only after the Missouri-Souris project is built and put into operation; after Garrison is completed and silt control and several other factors are carefully measured; after flood control and navigation needs are considered along with the generation and sale of an abundant quantity of new hydro power; after all these phases of operation in the overall picture of the harnessing of the Missouri is known, can final determination, based on experience, be made as to the most beneficial pool level for the Garrison reservoir.

Speaking of dikes, with which the Engineers propose to protect our city and the irrigation projects, we have plenty of precedent to clearly demonstrate their LACK of protection, but none that show them to be fool-proof. This project, like many others, could well prove a mighty costly "experiment." That's why we want none of it.

So, Congressman Burdick, backing up the position taken by our community these several years, has merely said — "W. A. I. T. Wait for proof, based on experience. Wait until Congress has made further authorization through orderly process of law. And it is difficult to understand any unfairness in such a position, or to see how the development program for the state as a whole would be hurt in any way.

Remember too, that Congressman Burdick stated most clearly in his brief that "we all want the Pick-Sloan Plan carried out." He knew, as should the editor of the Farmers' Press, that the

Upper Souris Gravel Work To Begin Soon

Grading will be started in the next few days on a 3½ mile spur over which 856,000 tons of coarse aggregate bound for Garrison dam will be hauled from the Upper Souris wildlife refuge.

Building of the spur is the first step in extensive gravel moving operations by the J. L. Shiely firm of St. Paul, successful bidders to furnish 856,000 tons of aggregate for the tunnels, intake structure, filling basin and powerhouse foundation at Garrison dam.

The spur would start at a point south of Greehe and would link with the Soo railroad's Wheat line at a point west of Grano.

The gravel would be removed from lands near the upper part of the Upper Souris refuge and from the terrace along three sides of the reservoir itself. Considerable gravel will be moved from underwater.

Delivery of the aggregate at Garrison dam is scheduled for late summer or early fall.

Crushing Plant Planned

To meet the timetable the firm has advised the corps of engineers it plans to:

1. Install a large crushing,

2. Employ 20 to 30 men to operate eight large Euclids, a 2½ ton steam shovel for land operations and a 3-ton drag line for underwater operations.

Temporary housing facilities will be provided for spur building crews while plans of the company call for housing permanent gravel pit employees at Carpio, the corps of engineers was advised by the St. Paul firm.

R. H. Hayes, chief of the engineering division of the Garrison district corps of engineers, said. About half of the aggregate negotiations with the U. S. fish and wildlife service for the excavation have been completed. The St. Paul firm's plans for the spur also have been approved and negotiations for the aggregate removing and refining operations "nearly complete."

Half Is Waste

The crushing plant will provide gravel of four sizes, M. R. Smith, materials engineer for the corps of engineers at Fort Lin-

coln, said. The sizes range from a quarter of an inch to 6 inches. About half of the aggregate dug will be suitable for use at Garrison dam, Smith said. The other half will be dumped back as waste or stockpiled for use on graveled roads.

S. T. Harrison is representative for the Shiely firm on the aggregate contract.

The train loads of aggregate will move over the Soo's Wheat line to the main line at Kenmare, then thru Minot to Drake and then to the Garrison dam.

matter of determination of need for a higher pool level than 1830 feet be left with Congress rather than the Army Engineers. We have said, if at some future date, it is shown beyond any question of doubt that to obtain the greatest possible overall benefits from Garrison dam, the higher pool level is necessary, we would then be willing to step aside. But let Congress make that decision!

We strenuously object to the Engineers making that "determination," especially NOW. With water taken from Fort Peck in sufficient quantity to irrigate some million and a quarter acres and diverted across the state to refill Devils Lake, there must ever remain grave doubt as to the feasibility of irrigating some 800,000 acres additional out of Garrison in central North Dakota. Certainly there is a limit somewhere in the amount of water which our state

particular, "included the partial destruction of the city of Williston." It is only that the Army Engineers, by their own misappropriated authority, have attempted to make their own interpretation of the law. It may be that some high court will have to eventually determine the issue, although we had hoped that somewhere along the line people with a common interest in what is best for our state—every part of it—could sit down and reach a solution satisfactory to all.

As Mr. Burdick has so well stated, our inability to do this, is certainly one of the biggest reasons why people are talking MVA. Williston has always stood ready to discuss the matter on terms of "settlement" both with the federal agencies and the Water Commission. But with the Army Engineers it is too much like a determination of "rule or ruin."

Sanish Farmer Sells Land After 35 Years

**Garrison Dam Will Flood Ed Larson Farm
Near Sanish; Now Rents From Government**

By **GEORGE MOSES**

SANISH, N. D. (AP) — The meadowlarks and crows still serenade spring on Ed Larson's pleasant farm in the Missouri river bottoms 10 miles south of Sanish.

It doesn't seem quite the same as other springtimes to Larson, though. It's not his farm anymore. He sold it last fall to the Corps of Engineers. Garrison dam will flood it.

Burning off some flax stubble under a warm sun the other morning, Larson talked about it.

The army last fall offered him \$65 an acre for 380 acres, including his farm buildings. Larson took it, and this year is renting the property back from the army for \$630.

No—he didn't think the fact he is secretary-treasurer of the tri-county association had anything to do with the fact he came to terms with the army easily. They just made him an offer that seemed fair and he took it.

(The Tri-County association is composed of approximately 250 farmers in the upper Garrison reservoir area. Its purpose, officers say, is to see that its members get a "fair price" for their lands.)

Larson's farm is one of the better ones which will lie beneath the man-made lake. It includes a large barn and machine shed. An attractive frame dwelling sits between a grove of trees and the shade trees of a small stream. A flowing well furnishes a good water supply.

Larson, who is 62 but looks 50, homesteaded the farm 35 years ago. He and Mrs. Larson, a smiling, grey-haired little lady, raised a family of three boys and two girls there.

What are they going to do?

"We went out west last winter and bought a little place in Washington near Tacoma," Larson said. "We'll try it there a while, maybe take it easy."

One son, a master sergeant in the regular army, is stationed at Fort Lewis, near Tacoma, Mrs. Larson added.

How soon will they go out there?

"Well," said Larson slowly, digging in a pitchfork in the warm earth he no longer owns, "they say they're going to close the dam in 1952. I suppose we'll go then."

He still owns more than 400 acres on high land the engineers don't need. One son will probably move the buildings, which Larson bought back for \$3,700, to that high ground and continue to farm it.

Larson has had a particularly fortunate setup, from his point of view. Indian land of the Fort Berthold reservation is right behind his farm, between it and the Missouri, and Larson has been able to lease nearly 800 acres of it for his farming operations. The reservation fence line runs right behind his house.

The wild fruit trees in the Missouri breaks were just bursting into bloom and the cottonwoods were showing a tender green the other day as the Larsons began putting in the garden they have grown for many years.

"I hate to think of this place covered with water," Mrs. Larson said. "The kids always like to

Week End Sport Briefs

By **THE ASSOCIATED PRESS**

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — Calumet's Ponder (\$34.00) surprised by winning the 75th running of the \$100,000 added Kentucky Derby. Capot was second and Palestinian third; Olympia, the heavy favorite, finished sixth.

LOS ANGELES—Mel Patton of the University of Southern California ran the 220 yard dash in 20.2 seconds, one-tenth off the world record.

Patton also ran the 100 yard dash in 9.1, but a tail wind disqualified his chances for a record.

NEW YORK—Victor Herschkowitz of Brooklyn won the national four-wall handball championship, defeating Walter Plekan of Buffalo, N. Y.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va.—Cary Middlecoff won the \$10,000 Greenbrier open with a 72-hole total of 265, two better than South Africa's Bobby Locke. Paul O'Leary, Bismarck, N. D., had 290 and finished 16th, next to last.

CASABLANCA — Middleweight champion Marcel Cerdan stopped Lucien Krawczyk, France, in four rounds of a non-title bout.

BRUSSELS—Tiberio Mitri, Italy, won the European middleweight boxing championship by outpointing titleholder Cyrille Delannolt, Belgium, in 15 rounds.

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come home to it. But there's no point in grieving about something you can't help.

(Next: A farmer who has not sold).

Still Time For Gardens In Garrison Reservoir Area





The Corps of Engineers has bought their farm home for Garrison reservoir, but Mr. and Mrs. Ed Larson plan a garden again this year anyway. The Larson homesteaded their pleasant valley farm south of Sanish 35 years ago. They have bought a little place out in Washington, but will probably stay on here, renting from the army, until the dam is finished. (AP Photo)

public?

The U. S. criminal code not only makes it a crime to offer a bribe or "anything of value" to a member of congress to influence his vote, but it also makes it a crime for a member of congress to accept favors in any form in consideration of his vote.

The federal laws also prohibit employees of the government from using public funds to influence voting in congress. There have been instances in which executive bureaus have spent money to build a fire under senators and representatives back home and caused a flow of letters and telegrams to Capitol Hill to influence votes there.

The department of justice under the Democratic regime has never brought a prosecution for this offense, even though members of congress have drawn specific instances to the attention of the department.

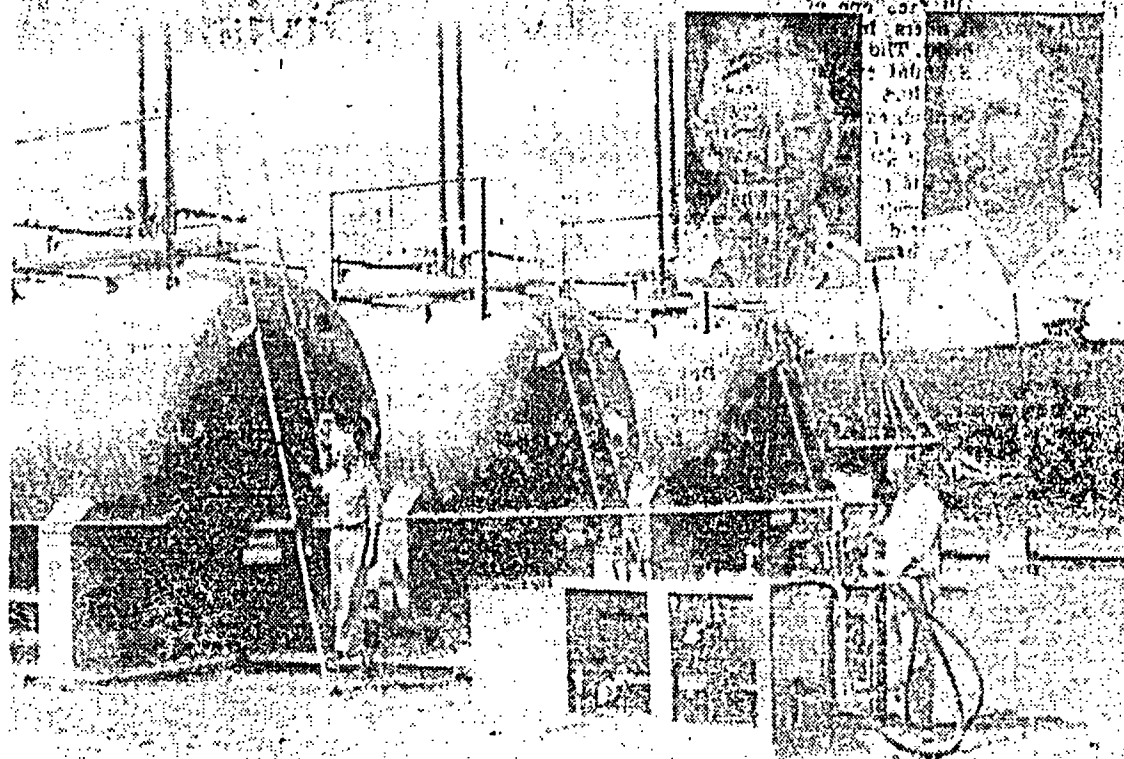
'T'll have to pass him this year
any longer

On Object Of L

the Taft-Hartley act that members of congress would be subjected to a test of party loyalty by the record of their votes on the labor-

Riverdale Vignettes

Ray Hamilton Operates the State's Biggest Selling Service Station



RAY HAMILTON, (right) and his plant manager, M. Stutrud, (left), operate the butane station which supplies fuel for PK-MK's Euclids at the Garrison dam. The three 30,000-gallon tanks are shown in the large picture receiving fuel from a railroad tank car.

By JACK CASE

Tribune Staff Writer

RIVERDALE — Ray Hamilton, North Branch, Minn., operates what is probably North Dakota's biggest filling station.

Hamilton holds the contract to supply the mammoth Peter Kiewit-Morrison and Knudsen firm with the petroleum products to operate their multi-million dollar fleet of equipment here.

over the distribution of it here, along with the more conventional types of automotive fuel.

He serves as jobber between the Phillips 66 Co. and the construction firm, but the tanks in which it is stored were built and owned by the contractors. They have three 30,000 gallon butane tanks.

Hamilton says it is very rare to ever see more than one of these in one place. Between 12,000 and 13,

"Don't get me wrong though; this stuff is dangerous if not handled right. It is pumped completely under pressure and there are no open connections. There are other problems too, such as its high freezing point."

To illustrate this he opened a valve and let a little butane leak out. Almost immediately after hitting the air it turned to ice.

"Sure cools beer good," he said.

with 20,000 gallons of gasoline, diesel fuel and butane, plus barrels of grease and lubricating oil. This daily consumption takes the entire contents of two railroad tank cars.

It is the butane end of the business that got Hamilton the contract. This butane is very similar to the common "bottled gas," known as propane, that is burned in cook stoves, but is a comparative newcomer to the construction business. In fact, Hamilton says, this is the first time the PF-MK outfit has used it.

Hamilton got his experience with it in the Northern Minnesota iron ore fields and so was able to take

less in its natural state, but a chemical is added to it that gives it the odor of rotten cabbage. This is done to make it easier to detect leaks.

With his plant manager, M. Stutrud, Hamilton services all of the huge fleet of equipment.

"At first," he said, "everyone was a little afraid of the stuff, but as they gradually get used to it, they are taking more and more responsibility themselves. Originally it was planned to have either Stut or myself drive each Euclid into the fueling area, but that has been found unnecessary. Now we merely supervise the fueling.

built privately each of the three tanks would cost around \$30,000. He says he has no idea how much the contractors paid for them.

The butane, he explained, is mixed with propane to prevent it from freezing. Right now, there is 15 per cent propane in the mixture, but as it gets colder the amount will go up.

The butane stays in liquid form until it reaches the Euclid's carburetor, which is known as a "converter" because it converts the liquid into a vapor for use in the engine. So far the big 26-yard Eucls are the only machine on the dam using butane fuel.

Hamilton got his start in the fuel business with Standard Oil and stayed with them for 11 years before leaving to start his own business as a jobber.

The butane business has one drawback, however, it's no place for tobacco smokers.

Neither Hamilton, Stutrud nor any of the other employees at the North Branch plant smoke. It's just too dangerous.

Editorials

What The Cost Would Be

The action of a United States senate appropriations subcommittee eliminating the 1,830-foot restriction on the operating pool level of Garrison dam was a victory for those who seek maximum benefits to North Dakota from the dam.

One big hurdle remains to be crossed before the victory is complete. Assuming that the full senate appropriations committee and the senate itself approve the subcommittee's stand, the final hurdle will be winning acceptance from the house of representatives.

Facts brought out in testimony before the senate subcommittee indicate how important this is to North Dakota. Just to quote a few:

Maj. Gen. Lewis A. Pick, chief of engineers—"There will be a time when the water out of Garrison pool will be taken up over the ridge to provide irrigation for land in central North Dakota. If the pool elevation is cut down to 1,830, you destroy that possibility, because you can never justify the cost for pumping the water up over the ridge at an elevation of 1,830 and below."

At another point:

Senator Cordon of Oregon, to General Pick—"You stated that if the 1,830-foot height instead of 1,850 is used, it will make it impossible to irrigate the area north and east of the pool in North Dakota?"

General Pick, in reply—"Yes."

And at another point in the hearings: Senator Gurney of South Dakota—"I do not know if I can vote for appropriating funds for building a large dam when we are not going to use it."

the best interests of all North Dakota, which is in favor of the 1,850-foot pool level as planned.

in steel mats, appeared impressed by the task the 120-foot, 70 ton tower was performing. They watched intently as the huge derrick swung the pilings into place, squirted a jet of water into the earth to make an opening and then dropped in the pilings the engineers watched closely.

When the piling was finally sunk to the desired depth, they muttered, "Looks like it'll do the job," which almost amounts to an expression of complete satisfaction from these usually close-mouthed experts.

The Gantry is still to be tested on the 110-foot pilings. Tuesday they were driving 35-footers. When the big ones are sunk engineers plan to use mud to hold open the hole driven by the jet of water. This method was developed in the oil fields but never before tried in pile driving work.

Night and day the work goes on, stopping only for eating and servicing of the machines. The equipment is actually rolling 20 hours out of the 24, six days a week. Only one thing brings it to a halt and that is rain. When rain falls the Missouri river earth becomes as "slippery as a wet piece of soap," an operation of the always-tricky euclids is out of the question.

But as long as the weather holds, Garrison Builders will be living up to their name and building Garrison dam.

Dam Constructive 'Rolls Into High'

By JACK CASE
Tribune Staff Writer

RIVERDALE—With throttles open and brake bands loose construction on the west side of the Garrison dam rolled into high gear this week.

By Wednesday Garrison Builders, the firm constructing the west embankment, was operating at near capacity. They had two full shifts, totaling about 360 men, in operation, and almost all of their equipment rolled at top speed.

In one day they were moving more than 45,000 cubic yards of earth, or enough to cover a football field with a pile of dirt 27 feet deep.

In operation were 50 euclids, five big shovels, two drag-lines, two loaders and 16 Woolworth scrapers.

On the west bank the scene resembled a huge ant hill, or perhaps a subway station during the five o'clock rush. Men and machinery were dashing madly about, apparently without direction or purpose, but even as you watched dirt kept piling up on the embankment and the gigantic cuts where the intake channel and power house will be located grew deeper and deeper.

Actually, the confusion is not

This safety record hasn't come about by accident. Back of it is lot of hard work and planning. E. F. Jacobs, the firm's safety engineer is on the job almost continuously, constantly checking for possible hazards and ways to eliminate them. Safety meetings are held regularly to stress the need for caution, the best way to prevent accidents and safer methods of operation.

To keep the thought of safety ever in the operator's minds, signs dot the working area bearing legends like "drive carefully, live to tell about what you saw today" and "your brain is the best safety device."

Also in operation for the first time is the giant "Gantry" tower used for driving the steel pilings into the center of the dam. Tuesday it was making a trial run that attracted most of the dam's "brass" as spectators. Even those veteran construction men, for safety attired

real. Each man on that job knows exactly what he is supposed to be doing and when and how. There is an air of tension and suppressed excitement, closely akin to that felt in a dressing room between halves of a football game.

Each employe knows that the first "half is over and that this season each man will have to do his utmost to complete the job on schedule."

That sense of urgency is apparent on the faces of every man you meet, from project manager W. P. Miller to the colored worker checking off the euclids as they roar past on their endless rounds from the shovels to the embankment and back again.

The checker was standing at a crossing on the haul road, his head swinging back and forth like a spectator at a ping-pong game. He was so busy that he had a counter in each hand and hardly had time for more than "hello boss, they sure are rolling today."

And rolling they were. There is no speed limit for earth movers on the Garrison dam. The drivers are all selected for experience and capability and the speed limit they follow is their own judgment, based on the weather, road conditions and the type of equipment they operate.

So far this type of "speed limit," has paid off. After almost a month of operation, there still hasn't been an accident serious enough to cause loss of a days work.

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Most Of His Neighbors Have Sold

Sanish Farmer Awaits Offer

Buy

limit the operating pool level of Garrison dam would be to rule out the possibility of irrigating a large area in central North Dakota which shows irrigation possibilities. And it would create doubt as to the wisdom of spending money to build Garrison dam on the scale on which it is planned.

The argument should be settled now to

By GEORGE MOSES

Sanish, N. D. - (AP) - The slender, deeply-tanned young man climbed down off his tractor in the cornfield he was plowing.

Last

*In A
Series*

"No, I haven't sold yet," he said slowly. "Guess I'm the only one around here who hasn't."

Garrison reservoir won't flood all of Charles Shobe's farm along the Missouri river a few miles south of Sanish. It will stop a quarter of a mile short of his home. But it will flood 530 bottomland acres of his 1,170-acre farm.

Last fall a land man from the corps of engineers came around. He looked the property over and asked Shobe what he wanted for those 530 acres. Shobe asked the army man to make him an offer. The army man, Shobe said, insisted that he name a figure himself.

Shobe said \$21 an acre. Three times too much, Shobe quoted the land man as saying.

Less than 100 of these 530 acres is tillable. But Shobe told the land man that last year he broke 30 acres and planted flax. He got a \$4,000 crop.

Shobe says the army man told him that cash income figures like that couldn't be used in court if he refused to sell and the land went to a condemnation suit.

figures the government has ignored one factor in its purchase program. All these forced sales, he says, are creating a land boom in the nearby lands that will not be flooded. This makes it just that much harder to replace land that is lost to the reservoir.

Shobe also figures he's losing something else there is no putting a price on—neighbors. Some of his closest acquaintances are having to sell. Neither he nor they know if they will be neighbors again.

Neighbors of his, the young farmer insisted, had sold comparable land to the engineers at higher prices. The land man said this might be the work of another negotiator he wasn't familiar with. He'd check into it further and be back.

That was last fall. No land man has been back and Shobe still owns all his 1,170 acres.

"At least I saved paying rent this year," he said with a grin.

(Col. J. S. Seybold, Garrison district engineer at Bismarck, said land men are beginning work now again in the Sanish area, and will probably reappraise a farm like Shobe's.)

Shobe, whose attractive wife was hanging out a large washing line one fine spring morning he was plowing his cornfield, is a little uncertain of his position.

He doesn't want to be considered unco-operative or a holdout. But he's convinced he has not yet been offered a fair deal. He hopes he will be, but doesn't know what to do if he isn't.

"I don't know any of those lawyers," he said. "Do they take those cases for part of the price?"

A friend in Sanish went down to Bismarck and watched a Garrison dam land condemnation case in progress. From what he reported, Shobe figured fighting the government attorneys might be a losing proposition.

Shobe, who is so young he has never known anything but good years as an independent farmer,

Bismarck, N. D. - (AP) - The land buyers for Garrison reservoir are not yet half through their job.

To date, 114,654 acres have been acquired, compared with 180,346 yet to go, Col. J. S. Seybold, Garrison district engineer reports.

These figures do not include 155,000 acres of Fort Berthold Indian reservation lands, which will be acquired separately by act of congress.

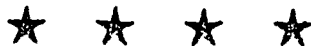
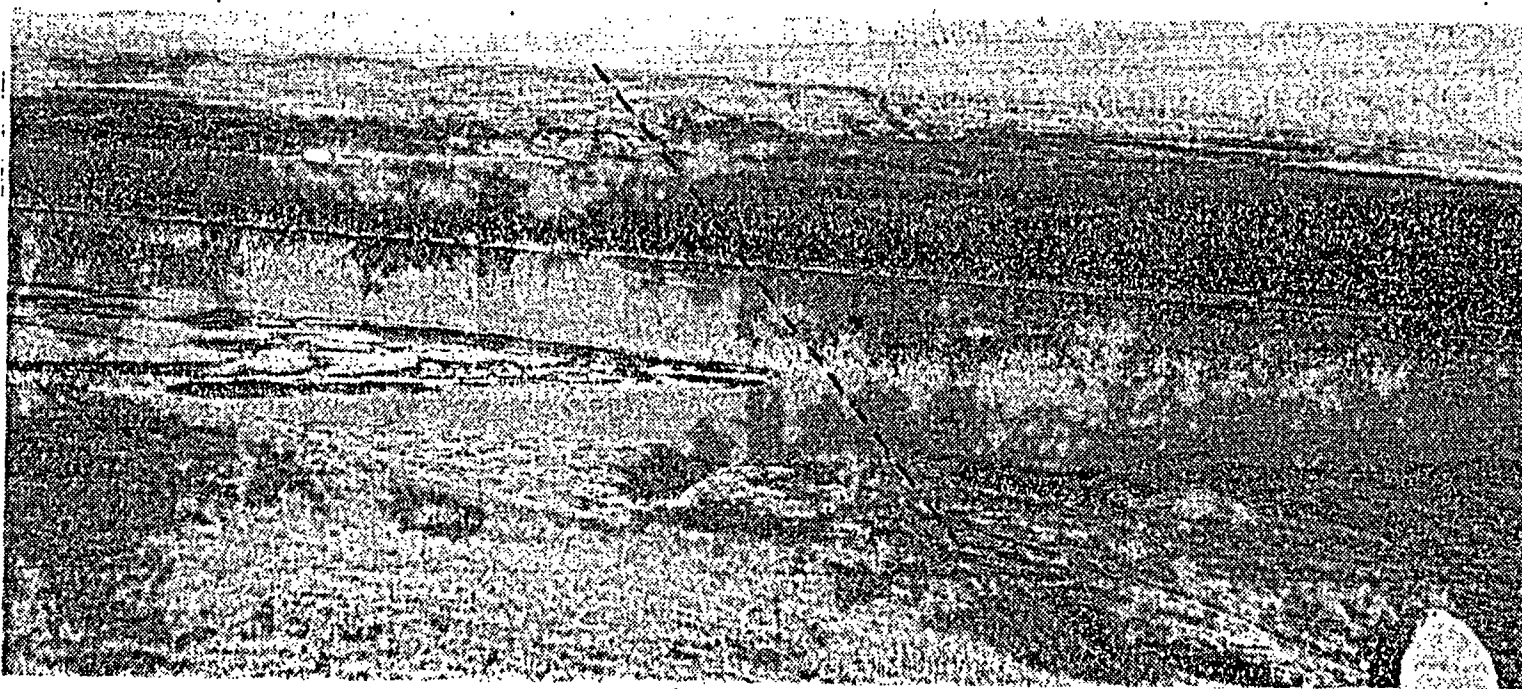
Of the 114,654 acres taken to date, Seybold said, 36,169 acres were acquired by direct purchase. An additional 44,728 acres was acquired with an agreement reached on the price, but went to federal court as condemnation case to clear title to the land.

The remainder, 33,757 acres, was acquired through condemnation suits in which there was disagreement over the price.

Of this latter group, Seybold said, most of it was in the land originally taken for the damsite and the town of Riverdale.

He estimated there are 637 white families living in the Garrison dam and reservoir area, exclusive of families living on the fort Berthold reservation.

Charlie Schobe's Worried About Price He Will Receive From Government for His Land



By JACK CASE
CHARLIE Schobe—3-30 P-2
Tribune Staff Writer

This is the last in a series of four articles.

SANISH — Charlie Schobe is an average, hard working young North Dakota farmer. But Charlie, along with about 600 North Dakota land-owners, has a problem, a problem, that he is having a lot of difficulty solving.

A MILE LONG BRIDGE will some day follow this dotted line across the Missouri river near Sanish. It will be the only bridge spanning the Garrison Reservoir and is of vital concern to the people of Sanish. This is because an estimated 80 per cent of Sanish's business comes across the river from McKenzie county. The townspeople hope to locate the new townsite as near the end of the bridge as possible. The present location and the old bridge will both be under the waters of the reservoir when the dam is completed.

able land left. He is afraid that the remaining pasture won't be enough to permit him to carry on his cattle raising venture. Last winter he fed 90 head of cattle, and plans to carry about 130 over the summer. "I won't have enough pasture," he explained, "because what is left is broken up into too many small pieces. I have to buy some more

land somewhere if I can."

He said that the price of land above the "taking line" has risen because the landowners on the high ground know the farmer in the lowlands will be in the market for more land soon.

But Charlie isn't losing too much sleep over the problem. His home is

modern, and he and his wife and daughter are pretty sure they'll get along all right if rain comes and farm prices stay up.

They feel badly about losing their neighbors, however. Some of their best friends will be moving away. When the reservoir is flooded their nearest neighbor will be a

Charlie named a figure. The appraiser said "that's about three times too high." Charlie hasn't been worrying, but not too much, about what the final outcome will be. On some phases of the situation he is very clear. Other angles of it have him confused and probably a little afraid.

He knows what land the government needs, and he realizes that eventually he will have to sell it. But he knows how much he figures his land is worth, and doesn't think it fair that he get less than it is worth.

Last week Charlie climbed off his new tractor to talk to two reporters who had driven into the field where he was plowing. He is slim, blond and about 28. His face is deeply tanned.

One of the newsmen wore an army officer's shirt, and Charlie eyed him warily. He admitted, later, that he suspected the reporters were land negotiators for the army engineers.

"Yes," Charlie, explained. "I am about the only fellow in this neighborhood who hasn't sold his land."

"I own a total of 1,170 acres, but the water will only get about half of that. The shoreline of the reservoir, they say, will come within about a quarter of a mile of my buildings."

"The piece the government wants contains 530 acres down along the river bottom. Last fall I told the appraiser I thought it was worth about \$21 per acre because about 60 acres of it is tillable. Last fall I took a \$4,000 flax crop off 30 acres there."

But he said it was too much, wouldn't set a figure of his own and went away. I figure perhaps he is waiting to see how the land condemnation cases come out down in Bismarck."

Charlie has been hearing a lot of rumors about the army and its land acquisition program. One of them is how the appraisers work.

He thinks that perhaps some of his neighbors sold too cheaply but is more confused by the different prices he hears appraisers are setting on types of land he considers almost the same.

He also has had very few dealings with lawyers. He is worried that if his land is taken to court that he won't be able to afford a "highpriced lawyer," or cope with the government attorney trying the cases, whom he has heard is an ex-

Col. Garrison reservoir. His farm lies 8 miles southwest of Sanish, near the river.

Last fall he was approached by an appraiser working for the army engineers. The appraiser asked him how much he thought the land

Seybold Reveals Land 'Box Score'

The Garrison dam land acquisition "box score" was announced Friday by Col. J. S. Seybold, Garrison district engineer.

It shows:

Total land needed—180,346 acres.

Total acquired—114,654 acres. (495 tracts) acquired by direct purchase — 37,169 acres (193 tracts).

Acquired by condemnation not contested (to clear title)—44,728 acres (214 tracts.)

Acquired by condemnation (contested) — 33,757 acres (88 tracts.)

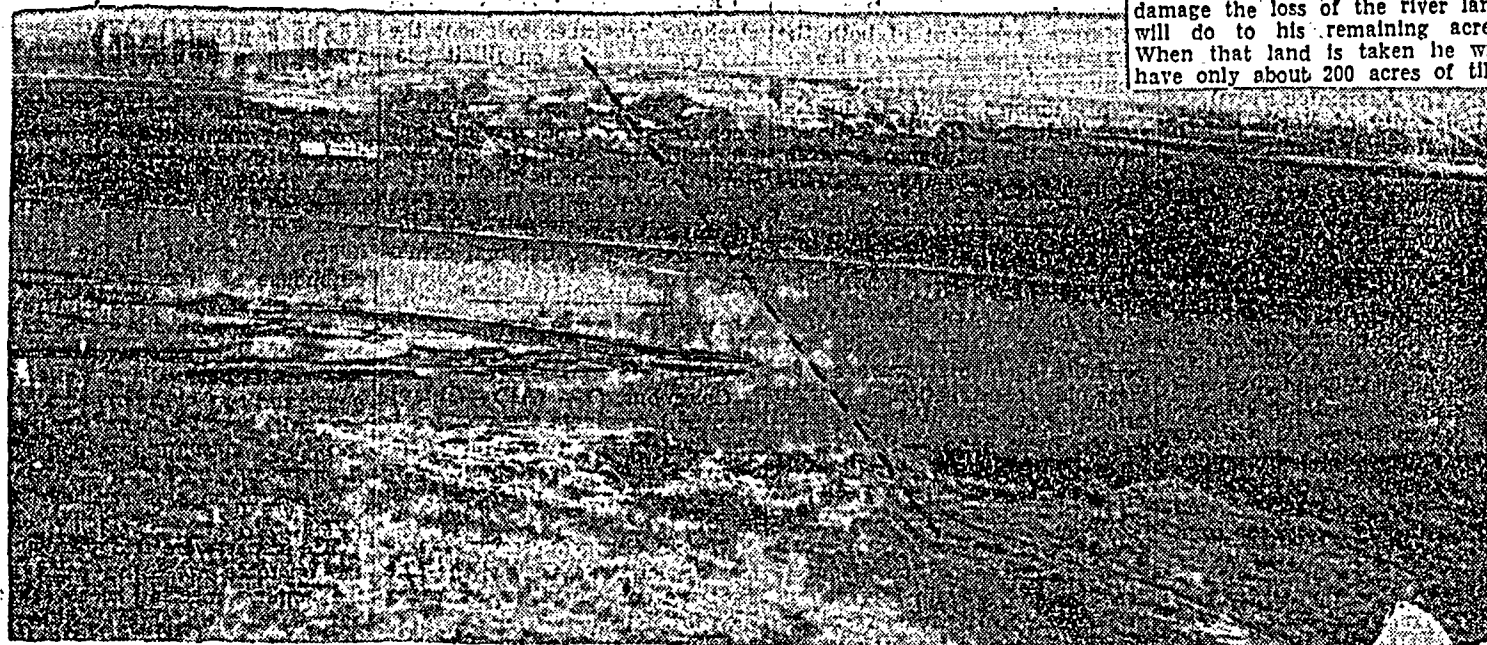
The figures do not include 155,000 acres of Indian land, Seybold said.

He explained that a large share of the contested land was in that section needed for the dam site and for the town of Riverdale, including 10,450 acres in 41 tracts.

He estimated that there are 637 white families living within the dam and reservoir areas exclusive of the Ft. Berthold Reservation.

type of evidence is admissible in court in such cases is also limited. He had been told by some friends that the value of the crops he raised on the land didn't have any bearing on the land value.

He is worried mainly about the damage the loss of the river land will do to his remaining acres. When that land is taken he will have only about 200 acres of till-



Garrison reservoir's only bridge crossing throughout its 200-mile length above the dam

will be located at approximately this spot just south of Sanish, N. D. Dotted line indicates one possible location. The bluffs are

close enough together here so that a bridge a little less than a mile long will do the job. This photo was taken from the Ver-

endrye National Monument on Crow High Butte just south of Sanish, looking west. (AP Photo)

Half of Van Hook Due for Ducking

Water to Cover 85 Per Cent of Town's Trade Area

By JACK CASE

Tribune Staff Writer

This is the second in a series
of four articles.

VAN HOOK—Lincoln said
"No nation can exist half
slave and half free."

The people of Van Hook
say their town cannot sur-
vive if half of it is taken by
the army engineers and the
other half left to shift for it-
self.

And that is the situation this
little town in Northwest North Da-
kota is facing.

Old Man River is going to roll
right up to their doors, and past a
few of them—leaving the business
section, but no business; a place for
the farmers to shop, but no farm-
ers.

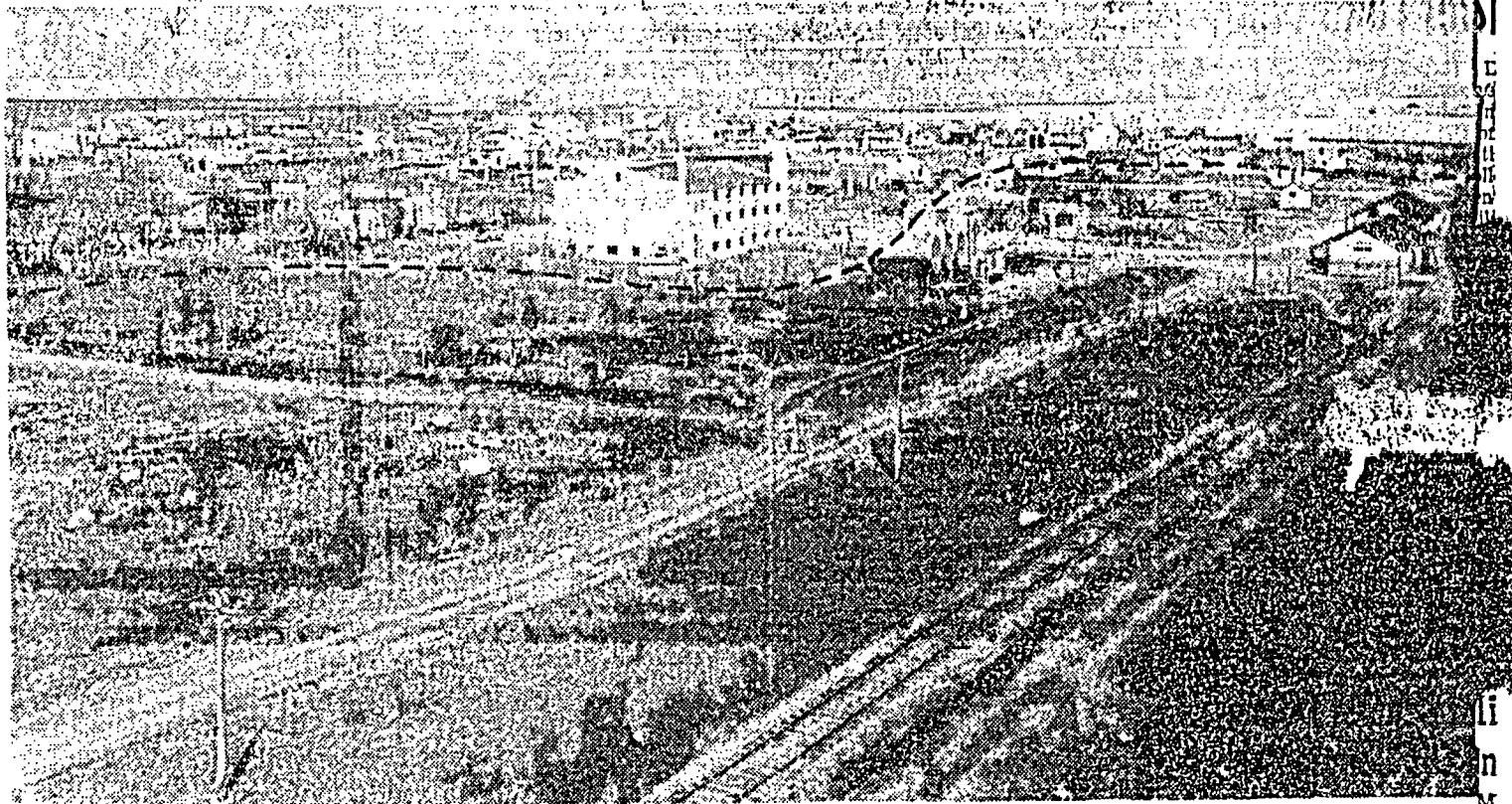
For Van Hook lies just eight
miles north of the Ft. Berthold In-
dian reservation, right on the edge
of what will be the Garrison reser-
voir. But its trade territory was
to the south, and this will be covered
with water from Garrison dam.

Van Hook merchants estimate
that 85 per cent of their trade
comes from that area.

Mayor R. J. Ulrich said that one
Saturday night 65 of the families
trading in his grocery store came
from the area that will be flooded.
Seventy-seven per cent of the high
school students live in the reservoir
area.

One-Third Flooded

About one third of the town of
less than 400 people will be flooded.
The rest lies above the 1,850 foot
level. The question is, how is the
remaining two-thirds to survive
when the trade territory is lost?



THE TOWN OF VAN HOOK, shown above, will be half
under water when the Garrison dam is completed. All of
the property in front of the dotted black line in the pic-
ture will be flooded and with it an estimated 80 per cent
of Van Hook's trade territory. Van Hook residents say
that the town cannot survive loss of the trade area.

all the merchants' minds is the
possibility of merging with Sanish
at a site somewhere between the
two towns. Right now neither
village has running water or sew-
erage systems. The Van Hook people
say the new town could have.

Van Hook has no newspaper.
Sanish has had one for 35 years.
Sanish lacks a community building
and movie theater. Van Hook can
contribute both.

O. H. Ulrich, Van Hook pioneer
and the mayor's father, says the
"combination will make a real nice
town and won't ever be too

where they are going to re-es-
tablish Sanish, and what the plans are
for Van Hook.

Until those answers come from
Washington, the Van Hook people
can make no definite plans, except
to move away.

So whether the new town is
called Sanish, Vanish or Sanhook
its fate lies pretty much in the
lap of the army engineers.

They recently sent a delegation to Washington to re-
quest that the army engineers purchase all of the village.
The picture, taken from the top of one of the town's three
grain elevators, shows how the elevators, the Soo line
depot and part of the business and residential district
will be wiped out.

Garrison Appropriation Raised To Budget Figure In Senate

From Press Dispatches

Washington — A senate appro-
priations sub-committee yesterday
boosted materially the house ap-

the \$1,000,000 requested by
President Truman in his budget
report. The senate figures on Garrison

ax to fall. They are doing their level best to find a solution to a situation that could cause serious losses to them and their town if allowed to happen.

Their first move was to send a delegation to Washington to see what could be done. It consisted of Mayor Ulrich, Civic Club President John F. Smith, F. J. Traynor and Gerald Ranum.

They proposed that the corps of engineers purchase the entire town, because what was left was worthless without the vanished trade territory. This move was favored by 95 per cent of Van Hook on a special election ballot last fall.

But even if this is done, as they will be, it won't solve problems. They still have what to do when the rains.

Impractical
tion of the town, they feel, is impractical. First of all, their trade territory will be the current townsite will be a peninsula, surrounded by water on three sides in weather and by "dust bowls" of drouth."

vacation presents many problems. They don't know whether the government will pay will be enough to permit to build a new town or how help they will get in rebuilding.

towns will retire and not try to re-establish their businesses.

Businessmen Polled

Van Hook businessmen last week were polled on their plans for the future. Of the 23 questioned, 13 want to stick with the town and merge with Sanish, four will quit and the remainder are undecided.

But despite the preponderance of those in favor of joining Sanish in a new town, this merger is not so simple as it sounds. One of the major obstacles is the long-standing rivalry between the two towns. For years the pair have been competing in everything from basketball, baseball and rodeos to business itself.

As one Van Hook resident put it, "If Van Hook and Sanish can get together, there is no need to worry about the U. S. and Russia reaching an agreement."

Merchants of both towns are concerned that no more businesses be established than the territory can support. But the Van Hook men say they won't move to the new Sanish unless they feel their stores are needed.

Committees at Work

Right now a committee in each town is working on the problem and plans to get together soon. It appears likely that an agreement will be reached whereby the Sanish people will get first pick of lots in the new town with the Van Hookers moving in later.

Missouri river. It added \$20 million to the house total, including another \$7½ million for Garrison dam in North Dakota, \$6½ million for Ft. Randall dam and \$3½ million for Oahe dam, both in South Dakota. All three dams will span the Missouri river.

The sub-committee allowed enough money to finish two other North Dakota projects — \$235,000 for the Baldhill dam on the Sheyenne river and \$527,000 for the Homme dam on the Park river in Walsh county.

Also approved was a \$40,000 appropriation for Mandan flood control projects.

The sub-committee okayed \$744,000 for flood control in the Red River Valley, compared to

requested in the budget. The house had cut the budget requests 15 per cent, and also had subtracted funds appropriated last year but which won't be spent by June 30. Garrison passed the house at \$23,666,800, and the senate committee boosted it to \$31,000,000. It boosted Ft. Randall from \$18,974,300 to \$25,500,000 and Oahe from \$1,488,200 to \$4,000,000.

Another big boost was for the Gavins point dam, also in South Dakota. The house allowed \$150,000 for planning. The senate sub-committee made it \$3,000,000, so that construction can be started.

The sub-committee figures are subject to revision by the full committee and by the senate. Then the bill will go to house-senate conference for a final decision on the amounts.

'All of Me'

Van Hook too Worried To Sing Much, Though

VAN HOOK, N. D.—(A)—There's a song popular a few years ago which begins,

This Mountrail county village of me?"

This Mountrail county village of 362 is too perplexed about its future to sing much these days, but the song states Van Hook's problem nicely.

When Garrison dam is finished in three or four years, the lake backing up behind it will put Van Hook on the southern tip of a peninsula and drown out a large part of its trade territory to the south.

So four Van Hook businessmen went to Washington recently to ask the Corps of Engineers to buy the town out completely—not just the part of it which will actually be under water.

The Corps of Engineers said OK. The next move is up to congress.

Where is Van Hook going to move to? That's a prime question here these days. It is tangled up with a tale of two rival little cities.

Ten miles to the west of Van Hook, on the banks of the Missouri, lies Sanish. Sanish has known it would be drowned out all along, and will probably move to a site nearby on higher ground.

Now there is serious talk in both towns of Van Hook moving into the new townsite with Sanish.

People in both towns are wary of the dowry that each would be bringing to this forced marriage. Some Sanish folks say Van Hook is losing 70 per cent of its trade territory to the reservoir, and Sanish is losing only 30 per cent of its territory. From this angle they figure it might be a bad deal for Sanish.

Some Van Hook businessmen say, a little under their breath, that Sanish fears aggressive business competition. Dealers in both towns are wary about committing them-

selves to setting up shop in a joint town until they see how well their particular line will be represented in it.

Sanish does feel a prior right in the new town, regardless of competition. Sanish businessmen add they have no objection to Van Hook coming if Sanish dealers get to pick out their business sites first without competitive bidding.

The 1830-1850-foot pool level fight wouldn't make much difference to Van Hook. Mayor R. J. Ulrich says an 1830-foot level would make a shore line at the south edge of the city just below the Soo line tracks. Van Hook's three grain elevators are south of the tracks. An 1850-foot line would shove it about 200 feet to the north, where water would soak perhaps one-fourth of the town. Ulrich says army engineers were talking of taking everything in the city blocks thus dissected until the Van Hook delegation went to Washington and made its plea.

"It would be like living in a three-way dust bowl," said O. H. Ulrich, Van Hook pioneer and the mayor's father. He thinks most Van Hook people are resigned to the move despite the fact three-fourths of the town would be technically high and dry. In a straw vote on the question not long ago, about 90 per cent favored selling out entirely and moving.

Already the coming flood has hit the town's business. Some of the merchants, especially those in the appliance, machinery and building materials business, estimate that their trade is already off 20 per cent because their farmer-customers to the south aren't buying new machinery or repairing building for farms that will soon be covered with water.

One lady, Mrs. Ben Speldrich, who lives eight miles south of Van Hook, said, "I'm not even going to plant any flowers this year," reflecting the general attitude of most of the farmers.

Especially Hard Hit

Especially hard hit has been the sale of electrical appliances. This business has been on the upswing in most parts of the state because of the steadily expanding REA program. But the REA isn't building any lines in the area that is going to be flooded, so the farmers aren't buying electrical gadgets in the Van Hook stores.

Van Hook, however, knows what it wants to do. In back of almost

in view of the circumstances under which the new town is being formed one Sanish was suggested that it be called "Vanish," but in all probability the name Sanish will be retained.

Like Sanish, most of Van Hook is waiting to see for sure what is going to happen.

C. A. Prior, hardware merchant plans to stick with Van Hook unless circumstances make it impossible.

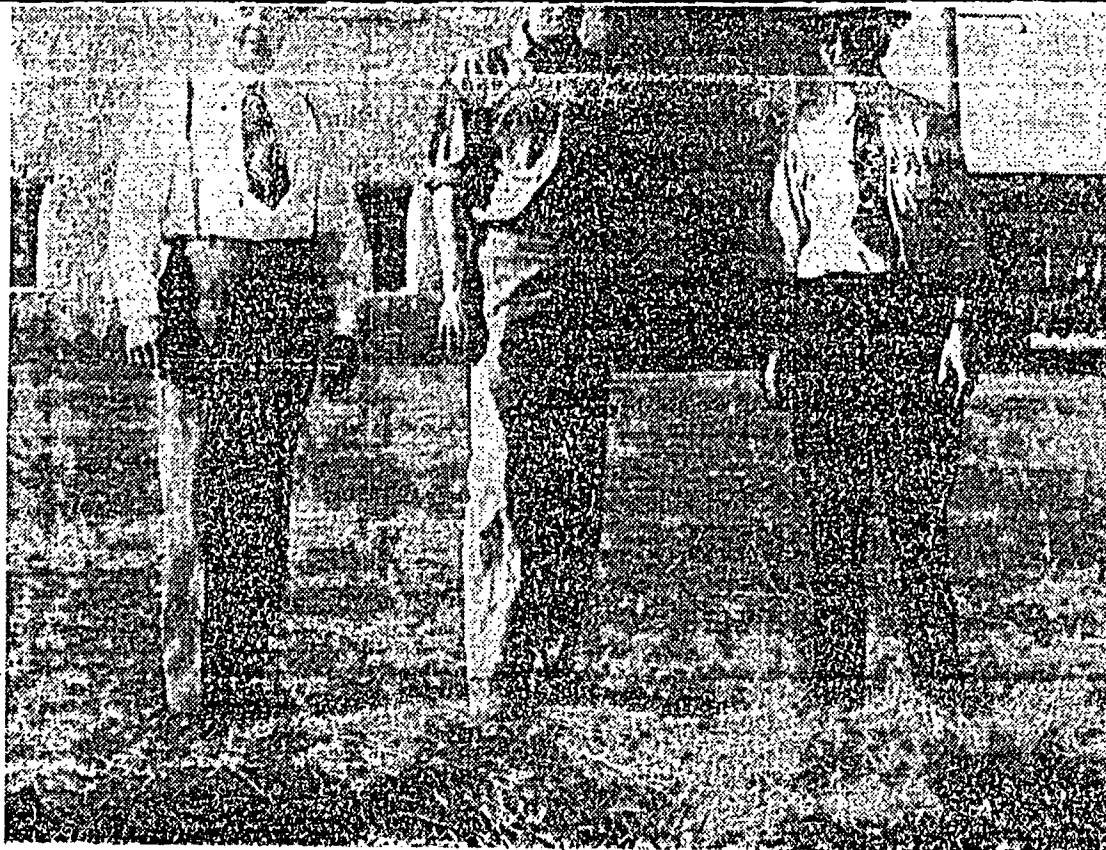
Jack Smith says he will move to the new town, "If there aren't too many other restaurants."

Gerald Ranum, elevator manager, says he doesn't know what he is going to do.

Would Like to Move

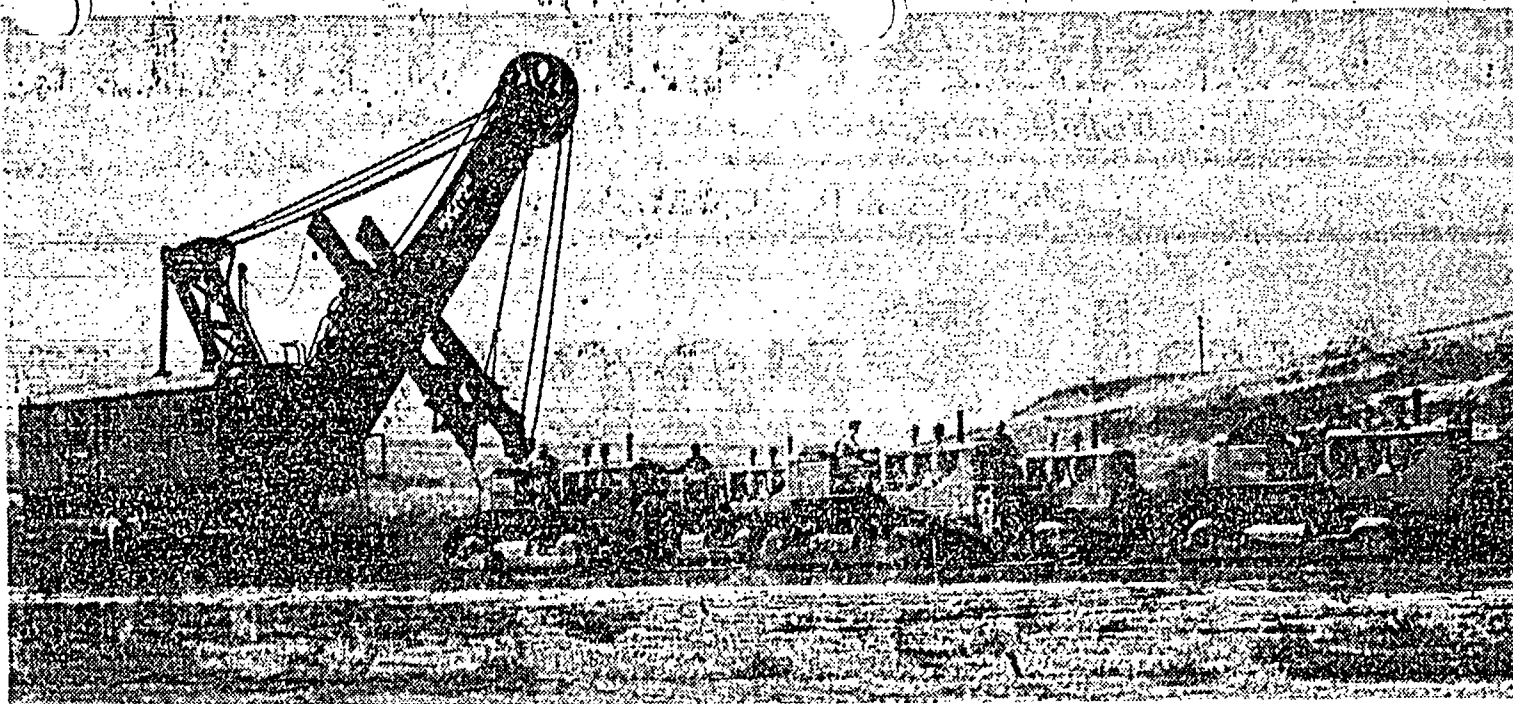
C. H. Sather, dry goods merchant, "Would like to move to the new town if circumstances permit," believes it could be a "real good town."

So Van Hook, like Sanish to the west, is waiting hopefully, but somewhat anxiously, to see what the army engineers plan to do,



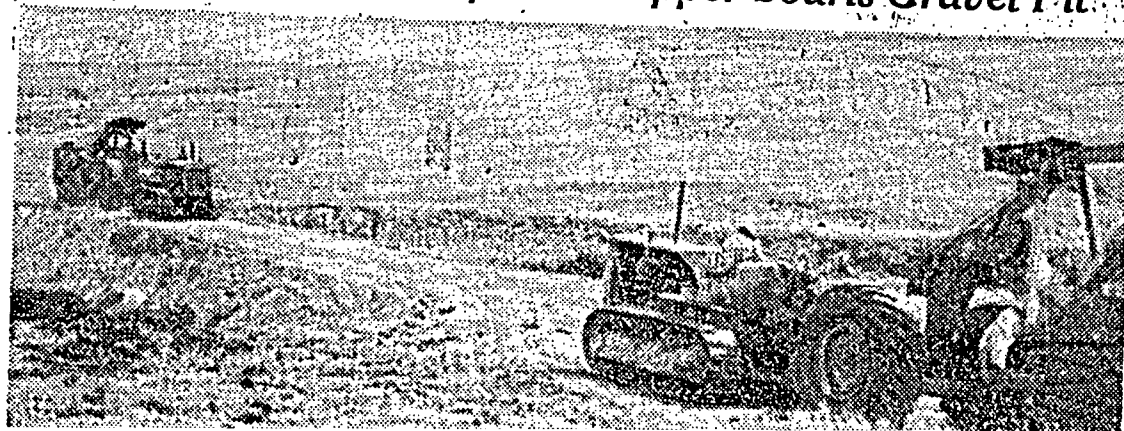
THESE THREE VAN HOOK MERCHANTS, accompanied by a fourth recently went to Washington, D. C. to fight for a fair deal for their town. Current army plans call for purchase of only part of the town, leaving the rest above the flood waters, but incapable, they say, of economic survival. In back of them is the fine city auditorium which they hope to re-build at a new townsite, which they want to share with Sanish. Left to right are Civic Club President John Smith, Town Board Members Gerald Ranum and Mayor R. J. Ulrich.

Six Tractors Move Giant Shovel at Damsite



SHOVELS SO HUGE that it takes a team of six powerful "HD 19" Allis-Chalmers tractors to drag them into position are being used in construction of Garrison dam. The one shown here is owned by the Peter Kiewit-Morrison and Knudsen firm and weighs around 400,000 pounds. The company has three of these giant earth gulpers already in place on the river banks. They are capable of gobbling up six cubic yards of earth at a time. They operate by electricity.

Grade Shaped For Spur To Upper Souris Gravel Pit



Wherry Asks Missouri Flood Control Report

WASHINGTON -(AP)- Sen. Wherry (R-Neb.) demanded in the senate Tuesday that the agri-

control in the Missouri river basin area.

Wherry, the senate Republican leader, told his colleagues that if Secretary of Agriculture Brannan does not submit the report at once, he ought to explain why it has not been forthcoming.

Wherry said he was talking about a report on a survey for which congress authorized \$500,000 in 1947. He said President Truman's budget for the fiscal year beginning July 1 includes \$5,000,000 for flood control projects the report is understood to recommend.

Wherry introduced a resolution calling on the agriculture department to submit the report to congress. He said he had been told the report has been ready "for many weeks" but has been withheld "for reasons known only" to Brannan.

Height Limitation Knocked Off Dam

WASHINGTON— (AP) —A house provision limiting the operating pool level of the Garrison dam reservoir to 1,830 feet was eliminated Wednesday by a senate subcommittee on deficiency appropriations.

The committee also restored a 15 per cent cut the house made in the appropriation for the dam, bringing it up to \$31,000,000 for the coming fiscal year. This is the figure approved by the bureau of the budget.

U. S. Sen. Milton R. Young (R-ND) said the subcommittee, in considering the bill which appropriates money for several North Dakota projects, "deleted the house language which limits the Garrison pool level elevation to 1,830 feet."

The senate subcommittee Wednesday also approved appropriations for the following North Dakota projects:

Baldhill dam, \$235,000; Homme dam, \$527,000; Red river flood control, \$747,000; Jamestown dam, \$75,000; and Mandan flood control, \$40,000. The appropriations for the Baldhill and Homme dams are estimated to be enough to complete those projects, Young said.

Three LeTourneau earth movers, pulled by diesel crawler tractors are engaged in preparation of a grade for a 3½ mile spur from the Soo Line railroad at Greene to the site of a proposed aggregate pit on the Upper Souris refuge which will furnish aggregate for the Garrison dam.

The work is the initial step in the project which will employ 100 men during the next 3 months, and when completed, furnish an estimated 856,000 tons of aggregate for use at the dam. The Coghlan Construction Co., Rolla, has the contract for the preparation of the road bed for the rail line, and the plant which will screen and wash the gravel is being installed by the Shiely Co., St. Paul.

Sanish Argues New Site As Date For

Water Behind Garrison Dam Will Cover Dakota City To Depth Of 30 Or 40 Feet

(Editor's Note: Watching Garrison dam take shape slowly along the banks of the Missouri river in central North Dakota is an exciting business.

(Upstream from the dam, however, in the area which will become a huge lake, there's a different atmosphere. People are getting ready to leave their homes. Some have already left. One entire town, and probably a second, must move bodily to higher ground.

An Associated Press writer recently spent two days among some of those people. Following is the first of four stories about them.)

By GEORGE MOSES

Sanish, N. D.—(AP)—Sanish is a quiet little town of 600 on the banks of the Missouri river in northwestern North Dakota.

Garrison dam is more than 100 miles downstream—too far away to hear or see. But the dam is visible in the inquiring glances of Sanish folks, and it is audible in their questions of the future.

Sanish was 34 years old this year. But its life span is measured now by the number of days it will take to finish the dam, and the people know it. The resulting lake will flood Sanish to a depth of 30 to 40 feet.

"Where do we go from here?" is a question that is being asked literally these days in Sanish, and with increasing frequency.

Chairs tilted back, a group of Sanish civic leaders were talking the problem over in the fire hall the other evening.

"A couple of years ago the engineers said they were going to build us a new town with paved streets and water and sewage," said one.

"They'll do nothing of the kind," said a second. "You'll get just so much for your building and lot, and the rest will be up to you."

The talk turned to the new townsite the corps of engineers has picked out 2½ miles east of the present town, away from the river on higher ground.

"Soil's no good there, and water would be a problem," said one of the group, which included M. H. Auhol, president of the town board of trustees, Royal Logan, town clerk, and three other businessmen, Arvid Olson, Lyle Johnson, and W. R. Olson.

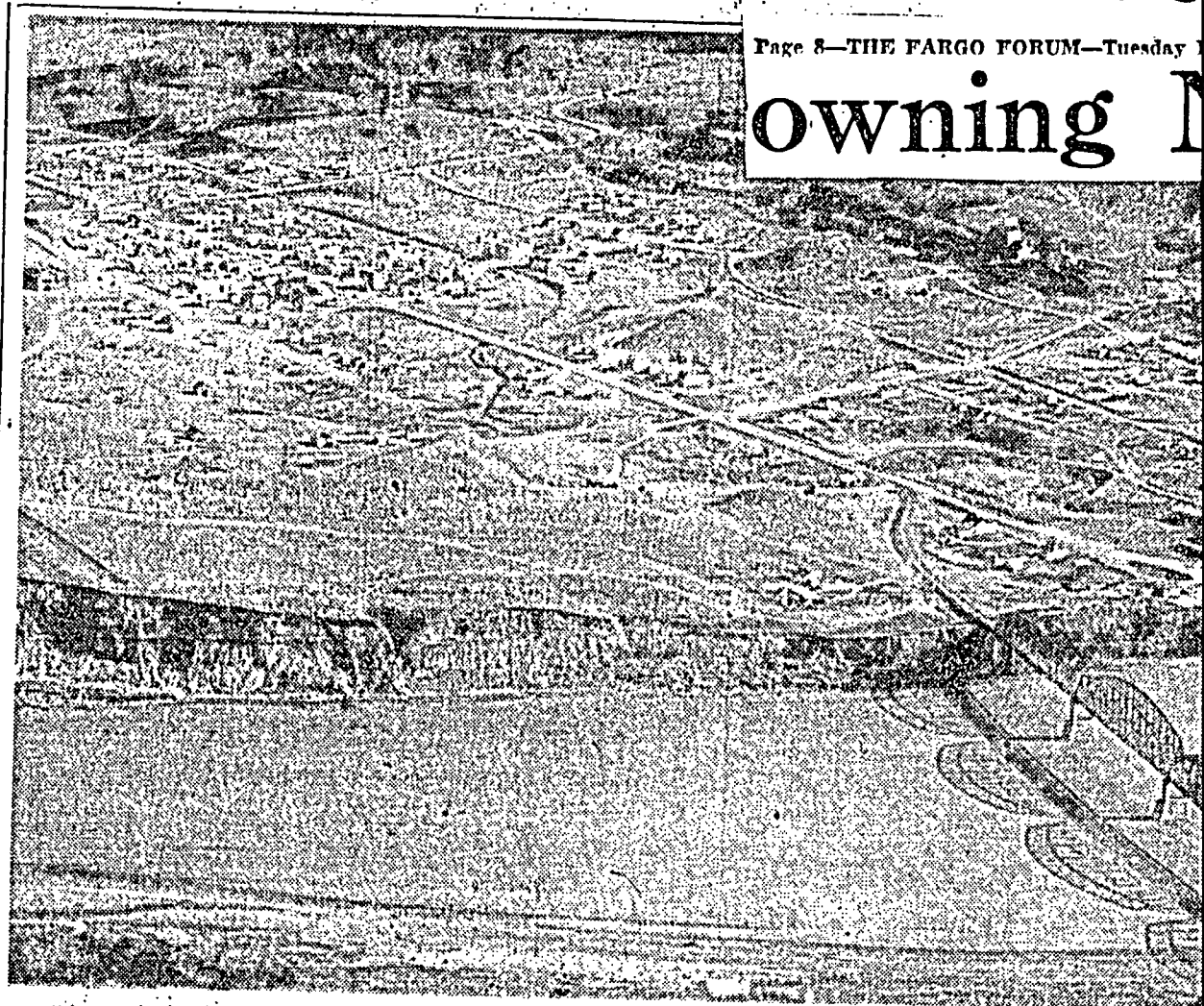
"The land slopes so gradual back there we'd have stinking mud flats each time the reservoir was lowered," said a second.

of the south site some folks refer to it as "Charlie's townsite."

This is on the towering bluff of "Mount Crow Flies High," shortened locally to "Crow High." Here a bronze tablet marks the spot where the sons of Pierre Verendrye, the French explorer, gazed down on the Missouri in 1742.

From here, explained Pickering, the reservoir shore will fall away steeply, and a drop in the water table will leave no mud flats. A good water supply will be available, and the downstream movement of the reservoir water will carry off sewage.

Pickering has visions of a new Sanish on this site growing into a resort center. Present plans, he believes, call for the bridge to strike the east shore somewhere on Crow.

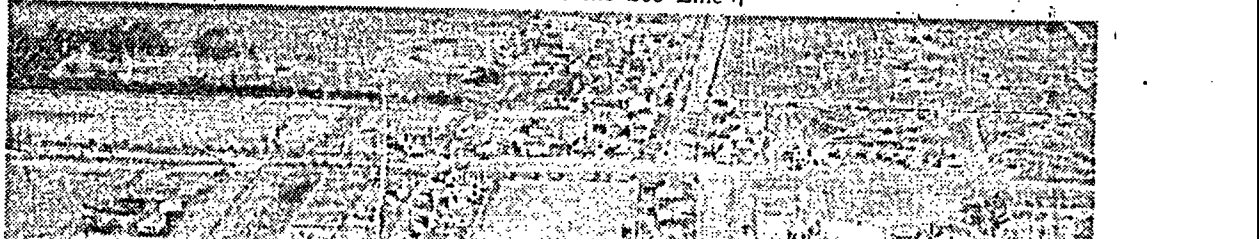


Page 8—THE FARGO FORUM—Tuesday

owning

TOWN HAS DATE WITH DAVY JONES—The town of Sanish, on the banks of the Missouri river in northwestern North Dakota, awaits death by drowning. In a few years it will be covered by waters of the Garrison dam reservoir. The end of the Soo Line

spur is marked by the elevators to the right. The town's business center is in the left center of Forum Photo)



third, "They'll use Watford City."

(In Bismarck, Col. J. S. Seybold, Garrison district engineer, said the corps of engineers is committed to helping towns which must be relocated pick out a new townsite, plat it for them, and furnish street facilities comparable to those in the flooded communities. Beyond this, he indicated, the corps of engineers will be able to do little.)

Sanish, which shipped out 326 cars of stock and 514 cars of grain last year, is keenly conscious of its strategic position. A Soo line branch ends at Sanish, and one of four highway bridges across the Missouri in North Dakota is here, too.

Sanish is also going to be the site of the only bridge crossing of Garrison reservoir. High bluffs, well above the top reservoir level, face each other closely across the Missouri at Sanish, and a mile-long bridge will do the trick. Sanish wants to stick close to that bridge. In some places Garrison reservoir will be more than 10 miles wide.

Sanish is nestled in a break in those bluffs, down near the river level. That's why it is looking for a new home.

There is much sentiment among Sanish people for a move up on the bluffs just to the north or just to the south. Charlie Pickering, veteran editor of the Sanish Sentinel, is such an eloquent champion

that comes from Soo line engineers, who contend the grade into that townsite will be too much of a climb. The Soo, Sanish folks say, prefers the engineers' townsite on lower ground to the east.

Sanish also wants to stay close to the bridge because it figures 85 per cent of its trade comes from McKenzie county across the Missouri to the west. This raises another problem for Sanish—what's going to happen to that trade territory?

Though the Indian bureau has made no announcement, Sanish people are convinced the new Fort Berthold agency headquarters, which will be drowned out of Elbowoods farther downstream, will be relocated just across the river from Sanish. This, with the loss of Indian lowlands, would shrink the lease lands white men are using on the reservation in McKenzie county, and bring a greater concentration of Indians in the immediate west river country near Sanish. Opinions are mixed on the effect of this.

Another question for the future is how much of Sanish will actually move to the new townsite. More than one businessman on the verge of retirement is wondering about moving his store, or building a new one and starting all over again. There are many old buildings in Sanish—nobody is keeping them up any more—and another question is how many would hold together for a move.

There's one thing Sanish folks

ALSO SLATED FOR WATER TREATMENT—The town of Elbowoods, a few miles downriver from Sanish, will also be covered by 30 to 40 feet of water. Sanish residents are predicting that Elbowoods, site of the Indian agency for the Ft. Berthold reservation, will be relocated at the opposite end of the new Sanish bridge, the only bridge to be built across the big reservoir. (Fargo Forum Photo)

are in agreement on. The new town must cling to at least one link with its past—its name. In the Arikara Indian language, Sanish means "the good people."



IT WAS TICKLISH BUSIN
ers riggers succeeded in ere
with the aid of two crane:
a huge steel tower which
into Garrison dam. As far
it, the "Gantry" weighs 25 tons, only
than the crane's maximum capacity
Shreveport, La., was in charge of th
John Lind, Killedeer, Tex., was rigger
ling the controls of the crane was Hei
Village, Ark.

Rents Farm From Army Until Dam Finished

**HOMESTEADED
NEAR SANISH
35 YEARS AGO**

By GEORGE MOSES

Sanish, N. D., May 5 — (AP)—The meadowlarks and crows still serenade spring on Ed Larson's pleasant farm in the Missouri river bottoms 19 miles south of Sanish.

It doesn't seem quite the same as other springtimes to Larson, though. It's not his farm anymore. He sold it last fall to the Corps of Engineers. Garrison dam will flood it.

Burning off some flax stubble under a warm sun the other morning, Larson talked about it.

The army last fall offered him \$65 an acre for 320 acres, including his farm buildings. Larson took it, and this year is renting

Rents Farm From Army Until Dam Finished



the property back from the army for \$630.

Van Hook Wants Fresh Start After Dam Floods Part Of C

By GEORGE MOSES

Van Hook, N. D. — (AP)—There's a song popular a few years ago which begins.

"All of me—why not take all of me?"

2nd

**In A
Series**

This Mountrail county village of 362 is too perplexed about its future to sing much these days, but the song states Van Hook's problem nicely.

When Garrison dam is finished in three or four years, the lake backing up behind it will put Van Hook on the southern tip

been prime rivals in both athletics and business. Van Hook people blame Sanish's new rodeo grounds for the fact that the Van Hook rodeo has taken it on the chin financially. And more of the same.

In fact one wit has suggested that if Van Hook and Sanish combine the resulting town ought to be called "Vanish."

People in both towns are wary of the dowry that each would be bringing to this forced marriage. Some Sanish folks say Van Hook is losing 70 per cent of its trade territory to the reservoir, and Sanish is losing only 30 per cent of its territory. From this angle they figure it might be a bad deal



a good bite out of the south edge of town as well. Garrison reservoir will also drown out an estimated 85 per cent of Van Hook's trade territory to the south.

So four Van Hook businessmen went to Washington recently to ask the corps of engineers to buy the town out completely—not just the part of it which will actually be under water.

The corps of engineers said okay. The next move is up to congress.

Where is Van Hook going to move to? That's a prime question here these days. It is tangled up with a tale of two rival little cities.

Ten miles to the west of Van Hook, on the banks of the Missouri lies Sanish. Sanish has known it would be drowned out all along, and will probably move to a site nearby on higher ground.

Now there is serious talk in both towns of Van Hook moving into the new townsite with Sanish.

That isn't exactly like suggesting that a couple of feuding mountaineer families occupy the same farm. But there are points of similarity. The two towns have

say, a little under their breath, that Sanish fears aggressive business competition. Dealers in both towns are wary about committing themselves to settling up shop in a joint town until they see how well their particular line will be represented in it.

Sanish does feel a prior right in the new town, regardless of competition. Sanish businessmen add they have no objection to Van Hook coming if Sanish dealers get to pick out their business sites first without competitive bidding.

Speculation on the trade territory these towns can figure on with the reservoir full has gone far. The water will fill two valleys north of Sanish. Some Sanish folk hint the Mountrail county commission may not be in a hurry to bridge these water barriers so Sanish could still count on part of that trade territory.

The 1830-1850-foot pool level fight wouldn't make much difference to Van Hook. Mayor R. J. Ulrich says an 1830-foot level would make a shore line at the south edge of the city just below the Soo Line tracks. Van Hook's



"TAKE ALL OF ME"—The dotted black line shows the approximate maximum shore line Garrison reservoir will reach in Van Hook, N. D. It would be wet below the line, dry above it. Townspeople want the corps of engineers to buy the whole town so they can make a fresh start elsewhere. This view, taken from the top of one of Van Hook's three grain elevators south of the Soo Line tracks, shows how the lake will flood the elevators, Soo depot, and part of Van Hook's main residential and business area north of the tracks. (AP Photo)

three grain elevators are south of the tracks. An 1850-foot line would shove it about 200 feet to the north, where water would soak perhaps one-fourth of the town. Ulrich says army engineers were talking of taking everything in the city blocks thus bisected until the Van Hook delegation went to Washington and made its plea.

Unlike Sanish, which can locate on a sharply-sloping shore line to avoid flats, Van Hook has no such spot it can move to—without moving in with Sanish.

The fluctuating shore-line around three sides of Van Hook would be a strong reason for moving anyway, aside from the trade territory loss.

"It would be like living in a three-way dust bowl," said O. H. Ulrich, Van Hook pioneer and the mayor's father. He thinks most Van Hook people are resigned to the move despite the fact three-fourths of the town would be technically high and dry. In a straw vote on the question not long ago, about 90 per cent favored selling out entirely and moving.

Meanwhile, as the question is

kicked around, life goes on—but not quite as usual.

Van Hook businessmen estimate their machine and appliance business is off 20 per cent from what it should be at this time of year. People due to be flooded out, they say, are not interested in buying new farm machinery or household goods.

A farm woman living 8 miles south of Van Hook, Mrs. Ben Speldrich, puts a little different twist on it.

"I'm not even planting flowers this year," she said.

Seybold Warns Of Complacency

A warning that complacency on the part of North Dakotans relative to the operating pool level at Garrison can cost this state great advantages was voiced before the Bismarck Kiwanis club Tuesday by Col. J. S. Seybold, district engineer in charge of construction of the dam at Garrison.

Should the 1,830-foot level, instead of the recommended 1,850-foot level be adopted, he listed the following losses to be submitted:

ONE—Reduction of the reservoir by 6,800,000 acre feet, equivalent to two-thirds of the storage at Grand Coulee dam and the equivalent of all storage at Fort Randall dam.

TWO—Elimination of flood protection for the Lewis & Clark and Buford-Trenton irrigation projects.

THREE—Loss of 200,000,000 kilowatt hours annually, equivalent to 50 per cent of the electrical energy generated in the whole state in 1917.

FOUR—Loss of 52,500 kilowatts dependable power.

FIVE—Reduction by 140 years in the life expectancy of Garrison reservoir due to decrease in available sedimentation volume.

SIX—Loss of large acreage in proposed Snake Creek constant level recreational pool.

SEVEN—Loss of assurance of supplementary water for Devils Lake and for irrigation and municipal water supply in James and Sheyenne river valleys.

EIGHT—Loss of primary water for extension of irrigation into east in headwaters of James and Sheyenne rivers.

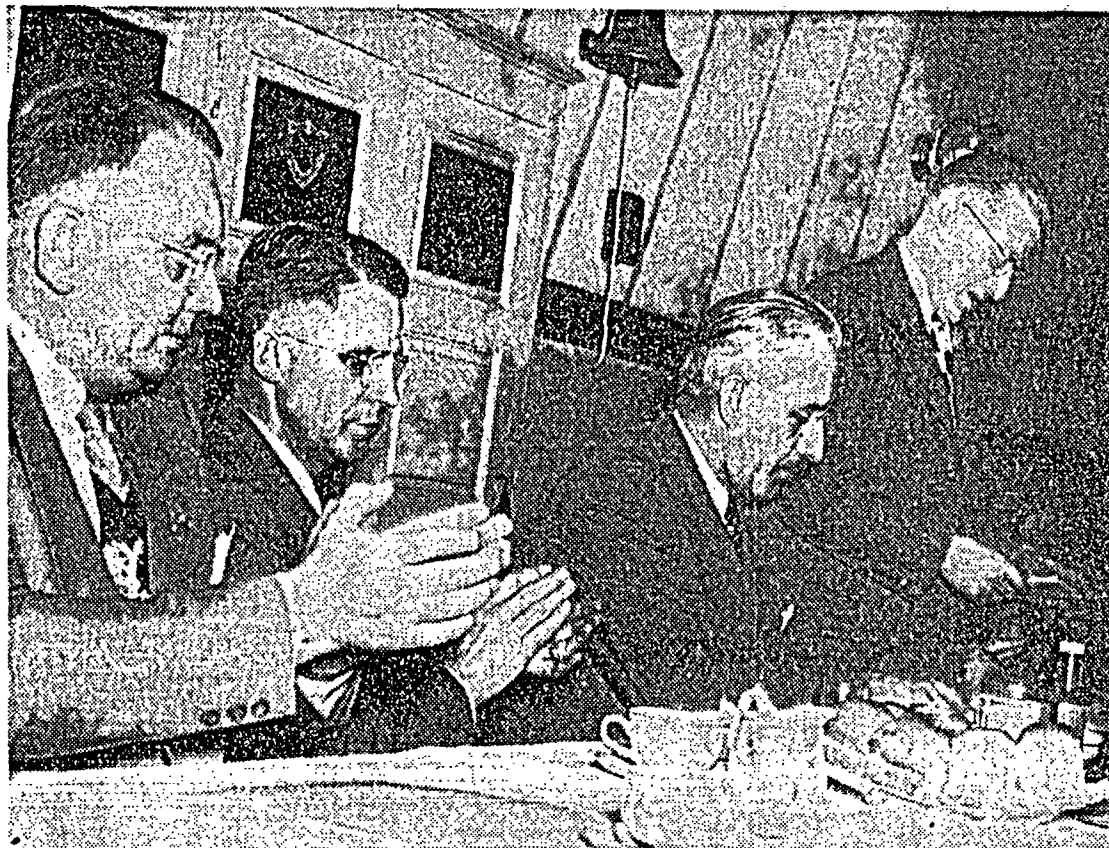
NINE—Loss of gravity flow by Snake Creek and Wolf Creek into Turtle Lake.

TEN—Loss of 94,000,000 kilowatt hours of electrical energy annually from non-regulated flow into downstream dams.

Against this 10-point picture of losses, Col. Seybold listed only one claimed gain of major importance for the lower level: Gain of 94,000 acres of land in the reservoir area, only 17,000 of which are under cultivation.

Earle F. Tucker, member of the state water conservation commission, who introduced Seybold, added the warning by calling

No Time to Be Complacent



THIS IS NO TIME for North Dakotans to be complacent about whether Garrison dam is permitted to operate at only 1830 feet above sea level instead of at 1850 as planned, Col. J. S. Seybold, Garrison district engineer, told Bismarck Kiwanians Tuesday. From left to right above as Colonel Seybold speaks are Albert Swanson, Harvey, Kiwanis district lieutenant governor; M. C. Altenburg, president of the Bismarck club; Earle F. Tucker, member of the state water commission, who introduced Seybold, and Seybold. (Story on Page 1).

Senators Ask If Lemke's Bill Will Mean Final Settlement

WASHINGTON—(AP)—The question of whether \$14,605,625 asked by Ft. Berthold, N. D., Indians for reservation land used for Garrison reservoir would be final settlement was raised Tuesday at a hearing on a bill to authorize the payment.

The legislation, being considered by a senate appropriations subcommittee, would authorize \$5,105,625

for lands to be flooded by the reservoir, \$6,500,000 for rehabilitation and depreciation on other reservation lands and \$3,000,000 for land readjustment.

The \$5,105,625 is provided for in a contract signed by the Indian bureau, army engineers and the Indians.

Under the contract, an Indian dissatisfied with his appraisal could appeal to the courts and Indians could go into the court of claims or ask congress for more money; they contend they should receive for intangible values.

Carl Whitman, Jr., spokesman for the tribal council, said the \$14,605,625 total asked in the bill would be "a full and final settlement" although many tribesmen felt the land was worth \$21,000,000.

"This bill does not say it is to be a final settlement," Senator Ecton (R-Mont.) commented.

Senator Kerr (D-Okla.) also expressed dissatisfaction with the language of the bill and remarked that "all the way through this act there are provisions where the Indians can make claims for more money."

He said that as he understands the language of the bill "the Indian office would get the money." Whitman explained that it would go to the Indians through the agency.

Senator Ecton said he believed the measure, as written, doesn't finally "settle anything." The Indian office indicated, he said, that some "intangibles and adjustments" haven't been taken into consideration, and it appeared it could be another case where there is no end.

Ecton added, however, that he wants the Indians to receive whatever is fair if it amounts to \$20,000,000.

Nathan Little Soldier, B. J. Youngbird, Mark Mahito, J. B. Smith and Carl Sylvester, all members of the reservation tribal council, urged that congress pass the pending measure quickly so the Indians could get relocated.

The Rev. Harold W. Case, Congregational missionary on the reservation said the \$5,000,000 originally offered is not enough for resettlement and rehabilitation.

senate committee, only one proponent of the 1,850-foot level appeared while several, including three of our four congressional members, appeared in favor of the 1,300-foot level.

All of this enthusiasm for the lower level, Tucker said, is generated by only a few individuals at Billston who have not been frightened enough to sense the advantages of the higher pool.

Seybold said that construction of the dam already has contributed to the economy of western North Dakota and after completion will continue to contribute substantially in the future.

McLean county alone, he said, in 1948 enjoyed a 46 per cent increase in retail sales, twice the state average, in substantial part due to activity in the dam area. He cited sales tax figures to show how Bismarck, Minn. and Garrison also had enjoyed similar advantages.

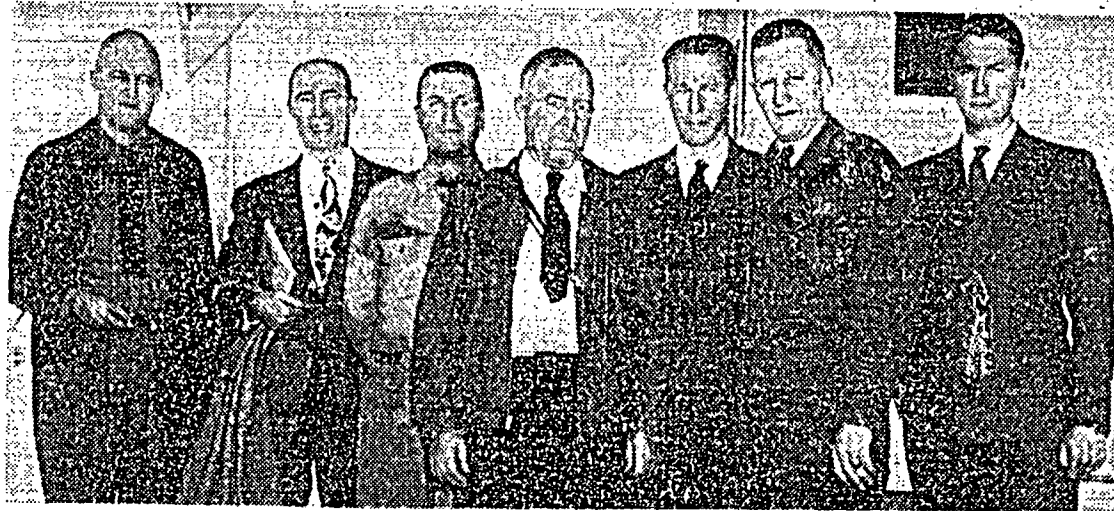
This year, he said, the dam construction will require about 2,500 workers and expenditures of about \$1,000,000 per month.

After construction work falls off in 1954, he continued, Riverdale will continue as a modern city but not competitive in a serious way with business interests in the other cities. Only those businesses which handle basic living commodities will continue in business at Riverdale.

Glenn R. Barth was introduced as a new member of the club, taking over the membership held for years by his late father, Joseph L. Barth.

Guests included Albert Swanson Harvey, lieutenant governor of Iowa, who addressed the club briefly; and Carl Barstead, Warner county and Vernon Holte of Bismarck.

One-half of the club was served a baked bean luncheon while the other half ate steak, the result of an attendance contest conducted by the club last month.



TWO SWEDISH ENGINEERS, visited Garrison dam recently and took time out from their tour to pose with the dam's "top brass." Left to right are: R. D. Field, chief of the design section, R. H. Hayes, engineering division chief, John W. Sibert Jr., chief of construction, Gail Hathaway, hydrologist for the chief of engineers at Washington, D. C. and guide for the visitors, Vaino Wanhainen, one of the visitors, Col. J. S. Seybold, Garrison district engineer, and Torsten Goransson, the other Swedish engineer. The visitors are members of the Swedish power board and on a three-months tour of hydro-electric installations in this country.

Most Ancient Quarry

Egypt News
The Mokkatam Hills, just outside Cairo on the fringe of the Sahara Desert, today provide an unusual man-made sight.

There one can see a three-mile long, two-mile wide area where men have carved limestone building blocks for more than 5,000 years.

Some part of virtually every building in Cairo comes from this quarry, including the outer layer of the Pyramids, visible 12 miles away. King Cheops ordered the first large-scale excavations 2,500 years ago.

In many places, pits are 500 feet deep, and two city blocks wide, with sides smooth as glass.

Mercer Concerned

The Hazen Star

North Dakota is full of people who aren't particularly concerned whether the water in the Garrison dam will eventually rise to 1850 feet above sea level, or 1830 feet above sea level. To many of them the argument on the subject probably seems a bit silly.

In Hazen last week, Col. J. S. Seybold explained just what the difference would be. If the dam stays at 1850 feet as the army has planned it, the water level will be only 20 feet higher at the peak, but the dam will hold back almost twice as much water.

To North Dakotans, twice as much water means twice the possibilities for irrigation, and tremendously greater benefits for recreation.

At the 1850 feet level the army expects the water level to change from six to 12 feet during the season. That offers enough problems for recreation and irrigation. But at the 1830 feet level—because there is so much less water—the engineers estimate that the water level in the dam will rise and fall as much as 45 feet during the season.

Mercer county has a special stake in this level. So far, there have been no plans for irrigation in Mercer county from the Garrison dam. There is, in fact, only one

way in which the county will ever get irrigation benefits. That will be to pump the water from the reservoir to the higher level of the land in the northern part of the county.

Engineers have said that they believe it would be possible to pump water over the hump in northern Mercer county if the level of the dam remains relatively near the 1850 foot level. But an extra 20 feet plus a seasonable difference of up to 45 feet would take the water below a practical pumping level.

So far, only a handful of people in North Dakota—largely in the Williston area—oppose a high water level. None of their arguments hold water, but if they prevail, neither will the Garrison dam.

Governor Speaks Bluntly

ST. LOUIS STAR-TIMES

The Missouri Basin Interagency Committee has stoutly maintained that there is no need for a Missouri Valley Authority. And some of its statements have seemed convincing. The committee, an unofficial group working with federal agencies on the so-called Pick-Sloan plan for the basin, has insisted that none of the valley's resources is being neglected.

But Governor Val Peterson of Nebraska, a member of the committee, has charged flatly that public power is not getting the attention it deserves. Speaking at Concordia, Kan., the other day, he said:

Some of the states are anxious about public power development. I've never even heard it discussed in this committee. What foundation are we going to have, as members of this committee, to discuss that plan when it comes up?

The governor has put his finger on a weakness in Pick-Sloan that was apparent from the beginning. The Army Engineers have concentrated on the building of dams. The Reclamation Bureau has been interested primarily in irrigation. Public power is a stepchild.

The hydroelectric potential of the

Missouri basin is tremendous. The Tennessee Valley Authority has demonstrated the benefits that could come from full development of this. Thus the governor's statement indirectly strengthens the case for an MVA.

But whether an MVA is to be forthcoming or not, there is value in his kind of frankness. The Pick-Sloan advocates have been so busy defending their plan against an MVA that they neglected to examine properly some of their major faults. Governor Peterson refuses to be a party to this smugness. Some good will come from his attitude, regardless of what happens to legislation for an MVA.

Garrison Turbine Bids Are Studied

Bids on three turbines which will turn water into electrical energy at the Garrison dam have been received by the army engineers, according to Col. J. S. Seybold, Garrison district engineer.

Base bids, exclusive of spare and imbedded parts, service of engineers, and other items which might alter the totals after study, Seybold said, were: Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock company, Newport News, Va., \$2,716,250; Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia, \$2,775,000; Allis-Chalmers, Milwaukee, Wis., \$2,950,000.

The three hydraulic turbines, which will be later increased to five, are rated at 88,000 horsepower each, Seybold said.

They are being ordered now, he said, so as to be ready for installation when they are needed, because it takes a long time to build them.

Garrison Dam To Get Souris Gravel Aug. 1

Minot, N. D. (AP)—Preparing now to take some 856,000 tons of coarse aggregate from the Upper Souris federal wildlife refuge for shipment to Garrison dam, the J. L. Shiely company of St. Paul, Minn.,

expects to complete its spur near here by June 1, the head of the company said Wednesday.

When the spur track to the site of the gravel deposits is completed, the company will set up a rock crushing plant for processing of material.

"We expect to have this plant operating by July 15 and shipments to the dam will start about Aug. 1," Shiely said.

The plant will work as late into the fall as possible and will operate until completion of the dam in 1952, Shiely added. No camp facilities are being planned at the site.

Dam Height Limit Still Not Settled

WASHINGTON—(AP)—The old fight over the height of the pool level back of the nearly \$200,000,000 Garrison, N. D., dam is expected to break out again.

The senate appropriations committee Tuesday struck out a house-approved limitation to keep the pool level at no more than 1,830 feet above sea level.

This was the limitation accepted by the house as proposed by Rep. Lemke (R-ND) when it passed the army engineers' civil functions bill.

Seybold Opens 7 Bids for Raising Mandan Levees

Seven bids opened here Tuesday to raise and strengthen the levee system protecting Mandan from the Heart river ranged from well below to well above the government cost estimate.

Col. J. S. Seybold, Garrison district engineer for the corps of engineers, who opened the bids, said they will be given the usual detailed study before any announcement is made on an award.

The government estimate on the job was \$329,869.40. Here, as listed by Seybold, are the bids:

Tom Hellander, Fargo, \$243,656.65; Sorensen Bros., Inc., Albert Lea, Minn., \$364,183.50; Barnard Curtiss Co., Minneapolis, \$403,477; Northwestern Engineering Co., Rapid City, S. D., \$418,536; Murphy and Smestad, Fargo, \$419,782.50; Schultz and Lindsay, Fargo, \$424,747; S. J. Groves and Sons Co., Minneapolis, \$447,148.

The job, which Seybold hopes can be completed this working season if a contract is awarded, involves: Raising more than three miles of levee from a present average height of about eight feet to about 15 feet;

Putting a protective blanket on

The senate committee's action, however, would permit the pool to be operated at 1,850 feet above sea level, as desired by the corps of engineers.

If the senate approves what its committee did, the issue likely will have to be decided by a senate-house conference committee.

Lemke was out of the city Tuesday, but an aide said he would fight to have the house version retained and limit the pool to 1,830 feet.

The senate committee approved \$31,000,000 to continue construction on the huge dam, compared with an estimated \$23,000,000 allowed by the house, for the year starting July 1.

It also approved \$235,800 for Baldhill reservoir compared with \$175,500 allowed by the house; \$527,100 for the Homme reservoir compared with \$392,000; and \$40,000 for flood control work at Mandan compared with \$29,800.

In another action, the committee approved language authorizing the army engineers to buy the entire town of Van Hook, N. D., instead of only that part which will be flooded by Garrison reservoir.

Residents of Van Hook and Sanish, N. D., have proposed that both towns be relocated together.

The army engineers already are authorized to purchase the Sanish townsite, which eventually will be completely covered by water.

The committee also accepted another amendment by Young to eliminate \$75,000 for preliminary work by the army engineers on a \$14,000,000 dam on the James river near Jamestown, N. D.

Young told a reporter that a

Lemke vs. Action On Pool Limitation By No Means Final

Special To The Herald—WASHINGTON—Congressman Wm. Lemke said today that action taken by the subcommittee in the Senate on the Garrison dam pool limitation amendment already adopted by the House should by no means be considered as final.

He said there are still three further steps to be taken before the matter is finally disposed of by this session of Congress. First, the whole appropriations committee must confirm the report of the subcommittee; then the Senate must act on the entire bill; should it be approved, without the limitation provision, then the Senate version of the bill must go to a conference committee made up of members of both the House and Senate for reconciliation of all differences.

Lemke said he was still "very hopeful" that, when the measure is finally disposed of, the limitation amendment "may still be in the bill."

The congressman also said he was striving diligently to have hearings scheduled in this session on his bill which would provide "permanent limitation" to the operating pool level, until such time as Congress took different action in approving a higher operating level than 1930 feet.

Riverdale Hotel Hit by Inflation

Special to THE TRIBUNE RIVERDALE—Inflation hit the hotel business here last week.

The Riverdale hotel, operated by the government, has been famed for sometime as having the lowest prices, for the type of accommodations it offers, in the state. That came to an abrupt end last week following orders from the Omaha division engineers office.

Formerly, a room with bath was rented to transients at 50

BIDS OPENED ON JOB FOR MANDAN LEVEE BUILDING

Bids Will Be Given Usual Study Before Awarding Contracts

BISMARCK (AP)—Seven bids opened here yesterday to raise and strengthen the levee system protecting Mandan, N. D., from the Heart river ranged from well below to well above the government cost estimate.

Col. J. S. Seybold, Garrison district engineer for the Corps of Engineers, who opened the bids, said they will be given the usual detailed study before an announcement is made on an award.

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The job, which Seybold hopes can be completed this working season if a contract is awarded, involves:

Raising more than three miles of levee from a present average height of about eight feet to about 15 feet;

Putting a protective blanket on a 3,000-foot railroad fill which helps keep water out of Mandan;

Raising U. S. highway 10 just west of Mandan for a distance of about 3,500 feet;

Installing a 300-foot concrete wall near a mill in Mandan which

Installing a 300-foot concrete wall near a mill in Mandan which borders the Heart River. The structure is a "stop-log" structure on U. S. 10 just east of Mandan to close the highway--if water back-ing up from below Mandan makes it necessary. (The highway is now closed by plunging a hole in an earth dike. A stop-log would close it by dropping logs into concrete slots).

About 362,000 cubic yards of excavation and about 300,000 cubic yards of embankment are involved. The rebuilt levee will have an 8-foot width. Seeding the levee to grass and installing drainage features are also involved.

He said, that the \$75,000 be increased to \$400,000 so some actual dam construction work can get under way.

LIMITATION ON DAM POOL ELIMINATED

Washington —(AP)—The Senate Appropriations Committee today approved a \$751,440,690 allotment for army civil functions.

Included was a record \$722,690,690 for flood control and navigation projects of the army engineers in the year beginning July 1.

This is \$158,148,420 more than the amount approved by the House. The \$751,440,690 compares with \$648,575,666 appropriated for the current fiscal year and a budget estimated for next year of \$772,458,220.

The only money change from a senate appropriations subcommittee's recommendations was the deletion of \$75,000 for planning Jamestown flood control reservoir on the James river in North Dakota.

The committee accepted the subcommittee's recommendation to eliminate an 1830-foot height limitation on the reservoir pool at Garrison dam in North Dakota. Original army engineer plans called for a pool elevation of 1,850 feet. If the senate approves this deletion, the differences between the house and senate on this item will have to be settled in conference.

An amendment permitting the army engineers to buy land in Van Hook, N. D. and adjacent Legion Park, N. D. with money allocated to Garrison dam was approved by the committee.

These new rates apply only to transient personnel. Regular guests still rent at the former rate. Hotel officials explain the changes were made to bring the rents "in line with other government hotels in the Missouri valley area."

The hotel is operated for persons employed at the dam and outsiders stopping there on official business.

ing up from below. The highway is now closed by plunging a hole in an earth dike. A stop-log would close it by dropping logs into concrete slots.

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At Present Spending Rate, It Will Be 2199

Will Flood Control Take 250 Years to Finish?

WASHINGTON — (NEA) — America can be made flood proof.

It takes dams to catch some of the flood waters. Levees are required to keep them within bounds. River channels have to be improved so that they can flow as quickly as possible to the sea. And soil conservation and reforestation are necessary so that the land will hold as much as possible of the excess rain where it falls.

Based on what flood control has cost so far, and the size of the job still remaining, the bill for maximum flood control in the U. S. appears to be well over \$100,000,000,000. How fast the country achieves this theoretical goal depends upon how Congress makes the yearly payments, because it's obvious that flood control has to be bought on the installment plan. At the present rate of spending, it will be more than 250 years before America licks its annual flood menace.

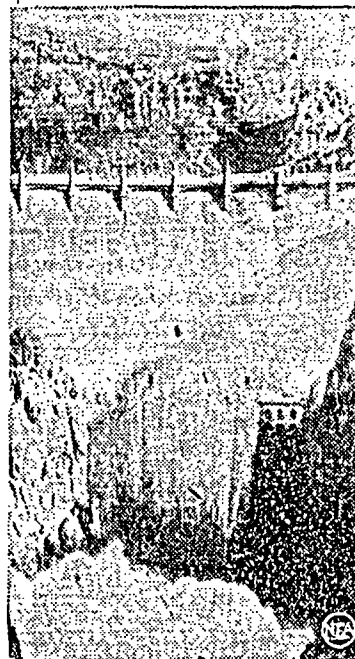
Unless there is a radical change in the way the problem has been handled so far, however, there will never be real flood control in the U. S., regardless of how much money is spent. From both an administrative and an engineering point of view, America's flood control efforts are completely out of joint and on the wrong track.

First, the laws governing all water resources in the U. S. have to be straightened out. The present tangle is the basic cause of the costly conflict between the Bureau of Reclamation and the Army Corps of Engineers.

For instance, all parties agree that most dams can provide a combination of flood control, irrigation, power and other benefits. If a multi-purpose dam is built by the Corps of Engineers under flood control law, however, it costs the U. S. Treasury a lot more money than if the same dam is built under reclamation law.



AGRICULTURE: Soil conservation at the top of river.



RECLAMATION: Dams in the middle of the river.



ENGINEERS: Levees at the bottom of the river.

tion dams in the middle for power and irrigation, and Agriculture spends millions at the top of the river so that as little water as possible will reach the dam, and so that the levees at the bottom will never be needed.

The situation calls for basinwide planning on all of the main rivers, if America is ever going to get flood control. The only real basin-wide planning the country has seen so far is the Tennessee Valley Authority.

TVA is not offered here as the only way the U. S. can get flood control. The valley authority theory goes far beyond the single purpose of flood control into controversial social and economic questions. It is merely offered here as a plan that has produced effective flood control for an area.

An alternative to TVA, which would attempt to achieve the same

we have today will be full of mud before they are even half through with their long-range construction program.

Greater emphasis on soil conservation and reforestation is the only solution for the silting problem offered to date. Competent engineers estimate that 50 per cent of the flood threat in America could be eliminated through soil conservation. Yet less than one-tenth of one per cent of all federal money being spent on flood control is going for this purpose.

What is needed to give America

maximum flood control, then, are these points: a revision of the basic laws governing all water development; placing control of the program under one agency; making each project conform to a basinwide plan; and establishing a better balanced approach, with more emphasis on the soil conservation aspect.

When these things are accomplished, America will at least be on the way to getting maximum flood control. And it can be had as fast as Congress is willing to spend money for it.

pay a bigger share of its cost under the latter.

The obvious result is considerable lobbying by the people in an area to get a needed dam built by the Engineers. This is usually the case, even where a dam is obviously a project that should be constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation. Delays caused by this type of arguing have held up much-needed dams as long as 10 years.

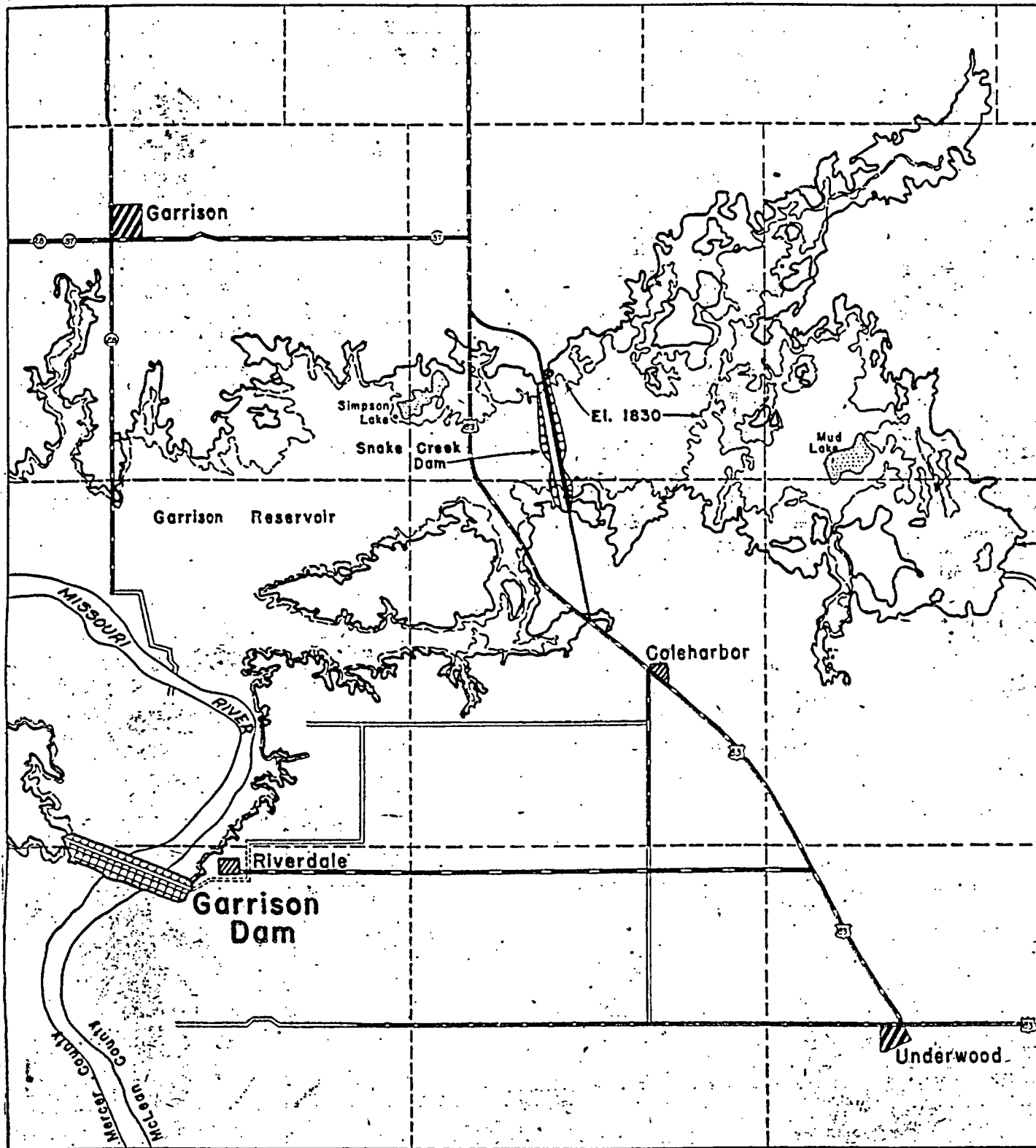
Another result of this legal mix-up is the administrative confusion which exists among the Engineers, Reclamation and Department of Agriculture. The Engineers build millions of dollars worth of levees at the bottom of a river; Reclama-

tion. This would put all federal activities connected with water development into one agency under the Department of Interior. Even this might not be the answer, but unity of purpose and administration must somehow be established before America will get real protection from floods.

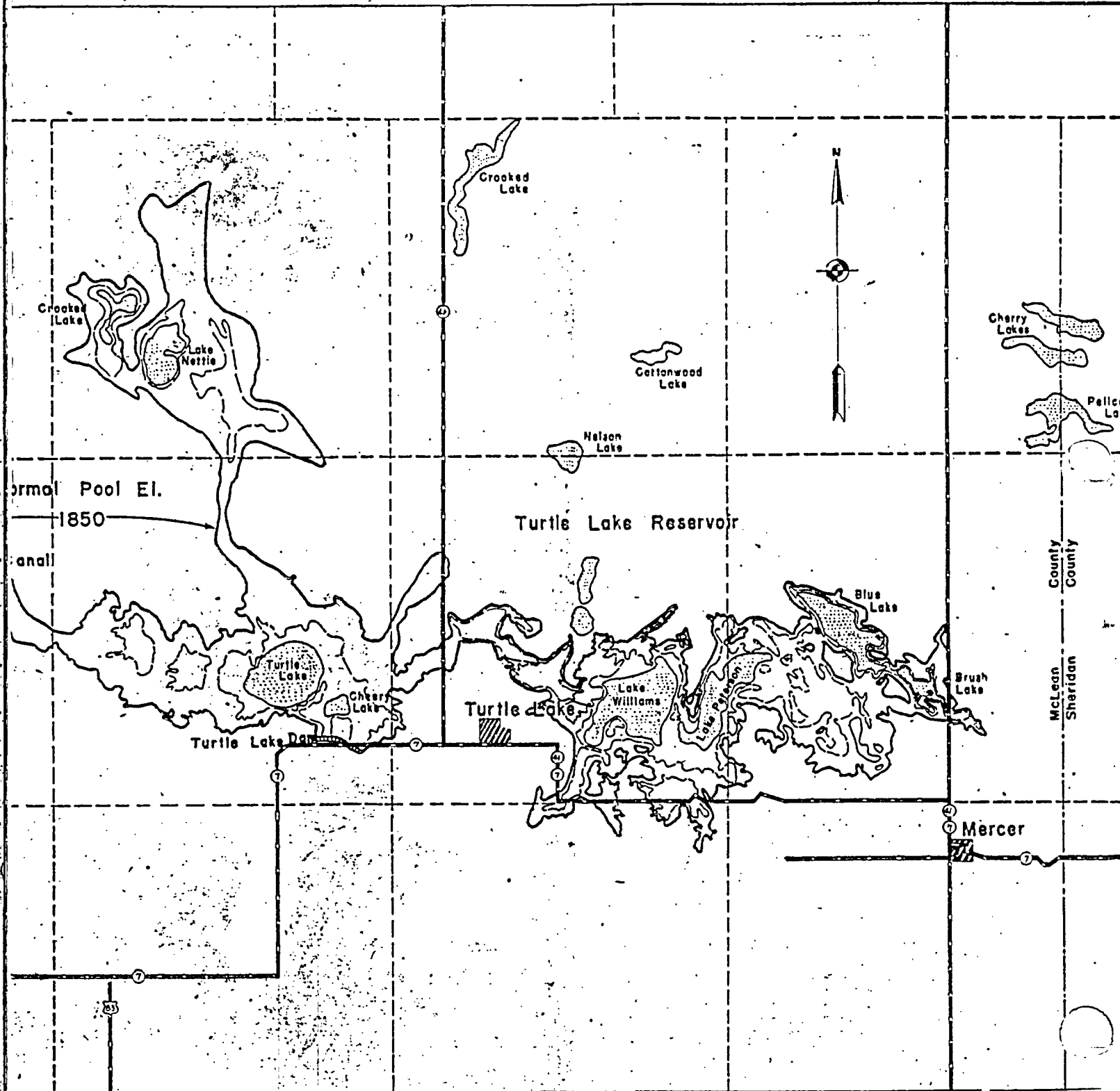
Finally, there is the great problem of silt control. America's dams are filling up with silt at an alarming rate, far faster than the engineers who designed them ever estimated they would.

A dam full of mud isn't worth a dime for flood control or for any other purpose. Government engineers admit that most of the dams

Here Is Lake 1850-Foot



Pool at Garrison Would Create



A lake extending from the Missouri river, western boundary of McLean county, almost to the Sheridan county line at the east will be possible if Garrison dam is built and the pool behind it operated at 1,850 feet above sea level. The map above shows roughly, according to surveys and studies of the U. S. army corps of engineers and the state water commission, how water backed up by Garrison dam would flow east through the so-called Snake Creek and Turtle Lake reservoirs to a point near Mercer, 50 miles straight north of Bismarck.

North of Coleharbor the proposed Snake Creek dam—not yet definitely located—is shown. Across this dam when completed will run relocated U. S. Highway 83 and the Soo Line railway. When water rises to about 1829 feet in Garrison reservoir, it will flow by gravity into the Snake Creek reservoir; but when the Garrison reservoir water level is lowered for flood control or other purposes, the Snake Creek dam will act as a valve, stopping the return flow of water from Snake Creek reservoir

and keeping that reservoir, and the Turtle Lake reservoir to the east of it, at a stationary level.

With the exception of the short canal about half between Coleharbor and Turtle Lake, water will flow by gravity to the eastern end of Turtle Lake reservoir, irrigating and vastly expanding the many lakes and sloughs which lie along its course. It is this stable reservoir, unfluctuating in level, if plans are followed—which will be the major recreational area created by Garrison dam. It will be a huge fresh-water lake of many bays and beaches, ideally suited to cottages and for the propagation of wildlife, in the opinion of those who have investigated its possibilities.

In order to insure a stable water level in the two eastern reservoirs, a small pumping station will be installed at the Snake Creek dam, so that when Garrison reservoir water drops below the 1,850-foot mark, water in Snake Creek and Turtle Lake reservoirs may be maintained at 1,850 feet despite losses through evaporation and other causes.

If diversion to Devils Lake is to be had from G.

son, it will be from the far eastern tip of the Turtle Lake reservoir, at a point near Mercer. Almost directly east of Brush Lake and about two miles inside the Sheridan county line is located the Prophets mountain range of hills, some of the highest land in North Dakota. Somewhere in this Prophets mountain range a 50-foot pumping station is contemplated, to lift the water over the high divide so that it can be run by gravity to the east. Engineers maintain that from this point gravity flow would carry water north, east and south. It is from this point also that water would be lifted for the irrigation of approximately 700,000 acres of land which show irrigation possibilities in the Harvey-New Rockford-Carrington area.

In the map above, the continuous outer line shows approximate edges of the reservoirs if water is permitted to rise to 1,850 feet. The broken inner line shows where water would flow at 1,830, indicating the impossibility of running water at this level over much of the area. Engineers estimate that a pool level limited to 1,830 feet would reduce the Snake Creek reservoir area by 16,000

acres, and the Turtle Lake reservoir area by 14,000 acres, probably cutting out the latter entirely.

Present construction plans contemplate filling of the Snake Creek reservoir when the dam is completed. They do not include the Turtle Lake extension although that, too, is definitely in the long-range picture.

Valley Of The Dammed

By Bigelow Neal

First of all I plead guilty to the charge of stalling. I did just that last week and I am compounding the felony in this issue for the sole purpose of getting the greatest coverage possible before beginning my story.

This week, then, I am devoting my time to things I dislike in any composition, namely: introductory remarks. My excuse lies in the necessity for some understanding, on the part of my readers, of the motives and scope of this series of articles as well as the spirit which lies behind them both with The McLean County Independent and myself.

We are not engaged in a commercial activity. Many years ago I came to the conclusion that a man who started out writing for nothing would continue writing for the same compensation, and I have made it a rule, except in an occasional public service or charitable cause, never to pull the cover from my typewriter unless someone paid me for so doing. But there are times, such as this, when the cause becomes greater than any idea of personal gain. Accordingly, whatever this document may prove to be, you who read are to know that the writer is sincere and is telling the truth as he is able to see it.

As for the Independent, it is impossible to profit by these articles. It can sell a few subscriptions, it is true, but the real value of a subscription lies in its effect on the advertising rates of the paper. Trying and hoping as we are to reach up and down the Missouri River and out on either side wherever land is to be taken for the gigantic piece of construction now under way, most of this temporary circulation would be beyond the interest of local advertisers. In the main then it is, to the paper as well, an act of public service.

You will wonder, if this is a non-commercial venture, why the issues following this will be copyrighted. The answer is, that I intend parts of this for national publication and if it were not protected here, it would be unsalable in the East. All of which doesn't mean that any North Dakota paper can't republish parts of this document with no more expense than that of the letter asking permission.

Later on I shall adopt an attitude highly critical of the methods employed by the Real Estate Division of the Army Engineers in

Editor's Note---

THE LAND ACQUISITION PROGRAM

The Land Acquisition Program of the Army Engineers Real Estate Department has become a serious local problem. Thousands of acres of the most productive lands in western North Dakota have been deserted by their owners, stripped of buildings and the livestock is gone. This policy has worked a severe, and it would seem unnecessary, hardship on both the farmers involved and the business men of these several communities.

The Legislature of North Dakota, the General Council of the North Dakota Federation of Woman's Clubs, as well as many civic organizations and citizens, have asked Congress to investigate the policy and methods of the Land Department of the Army Engineer's in acquiring lands to be flooded by the Garrison Dam.

Paradoxically, while the Engineers claim they want land owners to stay on their land, their employees go right on with a policy that seems to instill a destructive fear in the hearts of the farmers.

Because the public receives most of its information from news gathering agencies and they, in turn, receive a large share from the publicity departments of the Engineers, it follows that our readers have read but one side of the story and that not wholly above and beyond the charge of propaganda.

Believing that the true story of these activities, the methods employed and their results would be of real value to our readers and knowing that a knowledge, on the part of the land owners, of the people with whom they deal, the methods they are likely to meet and the rights of the farmer under the law, would save money, disappointment and bitterness, the Independent has asked Bigelow Neal of Garrison to tell us of his experiences as a land owner and what

the Missouri River. I grant without a question the right of the Government to take these lands. Had I the power to destroy the whole project with a wave of my hand, I'd sit on my hand until my fingers went to sleep.

If those last two paragraphs sound a bit contradictory, we'll let it go at that for the present.

And so, beginning next week, with no thought of malice or revenge, with hatred for no man and with a friendship for many of whom I must be the most critical, I'll go down into the murky depths of this land purchase and rental program.

But before I sign off, speaking on behalf of my neighbors and of the perhaps fifty thousand families who must sacrifice their homes to the building of this mighty project, I want to thank the McLean County Independent for doing what no one else has dared to do. That is to amplify a voice speaking in the interests of simple justice in a land where so many people expect to be made rich at the expense of a few.

like to have it clearly understood, not only that I have no enemies among them, but that most of them are among my personal friends. If anything I say reflects in any way on their personal characters, it is because of an error or lack of clarity on my part.

As a matter of fact these men of Riverdale are fine people. As personal friends or business associates it would be difficult to beat them. The difficulty comes when, as fathers of families, they must have their salaries to support their dependents and, to earn these salaries, they do as they are told.

Doesn't this imply that there are much worse men somewhere behind them? No it doesn't. Neither, you nor I can ever find the men who are to blame for this tragedy which has settled like a shroud over the Valley of the Missouri. This for the simple reason that those men do not exist. It is solely a matter of a mob doing things which no individual member of a mob would be apt to do, or what you might call a psychological steam roller built up on the foundation of a policy. Somebody started it. Nobody knows how to stop it.

The basic question we have to consider here is not the honesty of individuals or even mobs. It is this, and I say it with all reverence, how long can Almighty God allow the rights of a defenseless minority be crushed under the iron heels of a greedy majority?

Mr. Neal brings to this work nearly thirty years of experience as a writer for national publications. Many of our readers will remember some hundreds of non-political editorials he has written for the Independent in which he always has shown a decided leaning toward the interests of the unfortunate and a sense of fair play that, so far, hasn't failed. It is in that same spirit that he has undertaken these articles.

On the part of both the Independent and Mr. Neal these articles are a public service effort. Mr. Neal has donated his services in the interest of his neighbors and contemporaries along the Missouri River and the Independent gladly furnishes the space.

A story under the by-line of George Moses, State Manager of the Associated Press, covering certain land owners in the Sanish neighborhood and sent out to press this week, tells of people along the river who evidently knew nothing of their rights, even at this late date. We earnestly hope that any of our readers who have contacts along the South Dakota, will see that they may help.

Surplus Of Labor Develops On Garrison Dam Project

RIVERDALE—As the 1949 construction season gets into full swing at Garrison dam, a surplus of most types of labor is developing for the first time since work on the project started.

Applicants, coming from many sections of the nation where the construction industry has fallen off, are being turned away at Garrison by the score.

Job seekers can't even get past the guard post just west of Riverdale to see the two biggest construction firms on the dam itself, Garrison Builders and the combine of Peter Kiewit Sons Co. and Morrison-Knudsen, unless the word first goes out that their particular skill is required.

Very Near Peak

Both firms are reaching a point very near the anticipated peak of employment. Robert Burns, personnel chief of the PK-MK combine, reported total employment this week at 402 with 450 expected to be the top. That peak will be reached in a very few days, he said, and from that point on only replacements will be needed.

And the replacement need has dropped off considerably. With jobs in demand, the dam building firms are finding a much smaller turnover on the job.

Bill Miller, co-project manager for Garrison Builders, said 75 per cent of last year's crew returned this spring "and are staying right with us."

Last year's turnover that found 500 drivers working 42 Euclids is a thing of the past, Miller said. "Jobs at Garrison no longer go begging. One day this week four Euclid drivers were hired by Garrison Builders in less than half an hour."

Garrison Builders have 480 men on the job. That's just about the peak, Miller says.

Only Few Openings

PK-MK reports a few openings left for dozer and Euclid drivers but all other classifications filled. Garrison Builders report all needs pretty well taken care of.

The two big contractors at the dam have used three sources to recruit labor for the project, recruiters in the Twin Cities, employment services and the labor procurement office of Local 40 of

Williston Would Debate Pool Level

In order that the people of North Dakota might have all the facts about the controversial subject of Garrison dam pool level, Williston today came forth with a proposal for a public debate on the question: "Which pool level, 1850 or 1830 feet would be most beneficial to North Dakota?"

W. S. Davidson, Williston banker and large scale rancher, is spokesman for the Williston committee.

"We challenge Earle F. Tucker of Bismarck, member of the state water commission or anyone he names, to debate a man named by Williston on this all-important subject," said Davidson this morning.

"We will give Tucker choice of either Devils Lake or Minot for the debate and we will pay all expenses incident to the debate, including cost of half the debate to be held within the next 10 days in order that congress may have the benefit of information that is developed."

Tucker Friday announced a

Tucker Refuses To Enter Debate On Garrison Dam

BISMARCK — (P) — Earle F. Tucker of Bismarck Monday refused a Williston challenge for a public debate on the question of what Garrison Reservoir pool level would be most beneficial to North Dakota.

He wired M. M. Millhouse, chairman of the Williston Chamber of Commerce, that "a public argument would only confuse the issue."

Tucker said that Millhouse, and not W. S. Davidson, Williston banker, had issued the challenge to debate the question.

Tucker is a member of the state water conservation commission and chairman of the Bismarck Association of Commerce's water committee.

Last week he announced a statewide Garrison Dam meeting in Bismarck for Tuesday which he said might result in formation of a group "to work for the fullest possible benefits from Garrison dam."

The debate challenge from Williston followed. Tucker is actively supporting the so-called "high pool" in Garrison reservoir, of 1,850 feet. Williston residents, who say they would need dike, protection and would lose much Missouri valley farm land in the Williston area at that level, have urged a top pool level 20 feet lower until and unless need for the higher

level is proved.

Tucker's wire to Millhouse refusing the debate:

"Your 'challenge' to a public debate makes good publicity and sounds spectacular, but could hardly lead to any constructive good. The issue involved in the 1850 versus 1830-foot Garrison pool level argument is adequately understood by the people of North Dakota, who have decided in great majority that only if the Garrison pool is permitted to be operated at 1850 will the state get the maximum benefits to which it is entitled from the dam."

"A public argument would only confuse the issue. Repeat, no good could be served by two persons standing on public platform making charges, assertions, counter charges and counter-assertions and denials, all on technical questions, difficult to prove or disapprove in orderly manner, and largely reflecting personal opinions, each without hope of convincing the other or of resolving the issue in minds of people already convinced one way or the other."

"We are sincere in wanting to get both sides of this issue before the people of North Dakota," W. S. Davidson, Williston banker, had said in urging the debate.

Public Invited to Join in Dam Tour

Bismarck businessmen and others "interested in Garrison dam and what it can and will do for North Dakota" were invited Monday by C.

foot pool level," according to an Associated Press dispatch.

"We are sincere in wanting to get both sides of this issue before the people of North Dakota," Davidson told The News this morning. "It is mighty important and we hope that Tucker will accept our challenge to debate."

Text of the telegram sent to Tucker challenging the 1850 level advocates to the debate:

"In order that the people of North Dakota may be shown that an 1850 foot pool level of Garrison reservoir is neither necessary nor authorized the Garrison dam committee of the Williston Chamber of Commerce does hereby challenge you, or any representative you may choose, to debate the issue at a public meeting to be held within the next 10 days in Minot or Devils Lake with the expense of the meeting to be paid by us. Please wire your answer collect. M. M. Millhouse, chairman"

union men, but both Miller and Burns said a small percentage are non-union employees.

Both said no check is made of a man's union affiliations.

Miller said foremen on the job do the bulk of the hiring. Applicants being considered are taken out on the job and given a trial, he said.

"The foreman can tell in 10 minutes whether he will be able to handle the job," Miller said.

PK-MK employees are screened thru Burns' office.

...in Tuesday's Garrison dam meeting here.

The Bismarck association has invited representatives from other North Dakota cities here Tuesday for a general discussion of Garrison dam and plans for its eventual utilization.

The entire group will go by automobile to Garrison dam Tuesday morning for a thorough inspection of the workings there. After lunch at Riverdale, the group will return to Bismarck for an afternoon meeting in the World War Memorial building.

"Anybody who would like to go on this trip to the dam, and sit in on the afternoon meeting is invited," Whitley said. "This should be an ideal opportunity to find out what Garrison dam is all about, and we'd like to have a big turnout of Bismarck folks so they can get better acquainted with the Garrison dam story. Just be at the Memorial building before 9 a.m. Tuesday, with your own car if you want to take passengers with you, and arrangements will be made to take you on the tour."

Tucker Turns Down Challenge MVA Meeting Set For Fargo

Bismarck, N. D. (AP)—Earle F. Tucker of Bismarck Monday refused a Williston challenge for a public debate on the question of what Garrison reservoir pool level would be most beneficial to North Dakota.

He wired M. M. Millhouse, chairman of the Williston Chamber of Commerce, that, "a public argument would only confuse the issue."



Tucker

Tucker said that Millhouse, and not W. S. Davidson, Williston banker, had issued the challenge to debate the question.

Tucker is a member of the state water conservation commission and chairman of the Bismarck Association of Commerce's water committee.

Last week he announced a statewide Garrison dam meeting in Bismarck for today which he said might result in formation of a group "to work for the fullest possible benefits from Garrison dam."

The debate challenge from Williston followed. Tucker is actively supporting the so-called "high pool" in Garrison reservoir, of 1,850 feet. Williston residents, who would need dike protection and who would lose much Missouri valley farm land in the Williston area at that level, have urged a top pool level 20 feet lower until and unless need for the higher level is proved.

Tucker's wire to Millhouse refusing the debate:

"Your 'challenge' to a public debate makes good publicity and sounds spectacular, but could hardly lead to any constructive good. The issue involved in the 1850 versus 1830-foot Garrison pool level argument is adequately understood by the people of North Dakota, who have decided in great

majority that only if the Garrison pool is permitted to be operated at 1850 will the state get the maximum benefits to which it is entitled from the dam.

"A public argument would only confuse the issue. Repeat, no good could be served by two persons standing on public platform making charges, assertions, counter charges and counter assertions and denials, all on technical questions difficult to prove or disprove in orderly manner, and largely reflecting personal opinions, each without hope of convincing the other or of resolving the issue in minds of people already convinced one way or the other."

"We are sincere in wanting to get both sides of this issue before the people of North Dakota," W. S. Davidson, Williston banker, had said.

Tucker was erroneously quoted in an Associated Press dispatch Saturday as saying the meeting was called "to battle for an 1850 foot pool level."

What Tucker had said was that "out of (the meeting) may be formed a group binding together a majority of North Dakota's people to work for the fullest possible benefits from Garrison dam."

In an earlier story, The Associated Press called this a "hint" that a statewide organization to battle for an 1850-foot pool level "may" be formed at the Bismarck meeting.

Jamestown, N. D. (AP)—The North Dakota Committee for MVA discussed arrangements for a meeting in Fargo May 20, when Jerome Locke, Great Falls, Mont., former army engineer, will report on his findings in connection with the work in the area.

A request that the MVA be represented if a debate is arranged on the height of the Garrison dam is also being made.

Irvin Schumacker, Drayton, chairman of the committee presided.

Millhouse Charges Water Commission With Sabotage Try

WILLISTON — (AP) — Advocates of the 1830-foot Garrison dam pool level here Tuesday charged that backers of the 1,850-foot pool level are attempting to sabotage plans for a Missouri-Souris project in Northern North Dakota.

The charge came in a wire sent by M. M. Millhouse, Williston, to Earle F. Tucker, Bismarck, in which Millhouse renewed a recent challenge to debate the merits of the 1,850 or 1,830 foot level for the Garrison dam reservoir.

Tucker had turned down the challenge in a wire to Millhouse Monday, saying that public debate of the question could hardly lead to any constructive good.

In a wire sent to Tucker Tuesday, Millhouse asserted that the Missouri-Souris project is an attempt to sabotage the Missouri-Souris project.

Williston Man Reviews Pool Level Challenge

M. M. Millhouse Takes up Challenge To Earle F. Tucker on Pool Level Merits

M. M. Millhouse of Williston today renewed his challenge to Earle F. Tucker, Bismarck, to debate the relative merits of the 1850 versus 1830 foot level for the Garrison dam reservoir.

Millhouse is chairman of the Garrison dam committee of the Williston Chamber of Commerce. Tucker is a member of the state water conservation commission and chairman of the Bismarck Association of Commerce water committee.

In renewing the challenge, Millhouse disputed Tucker's statement Monday that the people of North Dakota have decided in great majority that only if the Garrison pool is operated at 1850 will the state get maximum benefits from it.

Millhouse charged that the 1850 foot level demanded by the army engineers is designed to sabotage the Missouri-Souris plan.

He based this charge on testimony by General Pick before a Senate sub-committee on appropriations that the higher level was desired to enable diversion from Garrison to eastern North Dakota. This diversion from Garrison, Millhouse declared, "would only duplicate diversion through the Missouri-Souris project," which he said is the only "diversion plan approved by Congress in the Pick-Sloan plan."

Millhouse asserted, in replying to Tucker, that the sacrifice of "our irrigation projects, our city,

our railroad and 80,000 acres of our best river bottom land" could be avoided at a saving of nearly \$100,000,000 by adoption of the 1830 foot level.

He said Williston wants the question of the height of the pool level left to the judgment of Congress, and added that his committee has always favored all appropriations for Garrison and the Missouri-Souris project, as part of the authorized Pick-Sloan plan.

The original challenge to debate was issued by Millhouse when Tucker announced a meeting in Bismarck for today to form a group to work for the fullest possible benefits from Garrison Dam.

Tucker turned down the challenge in a wire to Millhouse Monday, saying that no good would come from further discussion of the question.

Millhouse said, "Fair minded men should never object to public discussion of such a vital issue."

Millhouse's reply was contained in a telegram to Tucker filed shortly after noon today.

The text of the telegram follows:

"Regret you are unwilling to debate Garrison Pool Level issue. We challenge the accuracy of your statement that the people of North Dakota have decided in majority that only if the Garrison pool is operated at 1850 will the state get maximum benefits from it."

Army engineers need an additional 180,346 acres to round out the requirements needed for the 200-mile long reservoir, according to Col. J. S. Seybold, district engineer.

So far, 114,654 acres have been acquired—36,169 by direct purchase, 33,757 by condemnation proceedings in which price agreement could not be reached, and 44,728 acres were acquired through price agreement but taken to federal court for clearing of title to the land.

Most of the land taken by condemnation proceedings was in the dam area and for the government town of Riverdale, Seybold said.

In addition 155,000 acres of the Berthold Indian reservation is being acquired through congressional action.

Seybold estimates there are 637 white families residing in the Garrison dam and reservoir area. This is exclusive of the families living on the Indian reservation.

would prove that army en... through Missouri-Souris Project. We want the additional 20 feet of age space in Garrison dam to be able them to divert water from rison reservoir to Eastern Dakota. Such a plan, Mill said, was proposed in House ment 475 (the Pick plan) but rejected by congress in Senate ment 247 (Pick-Sloan plan) in of the Missouri-Souris div plan proposed by the Bureau of Reclamation in Senate doct and at a saving of nearly \$100-191 (Sloan plan). The latter 000,000.

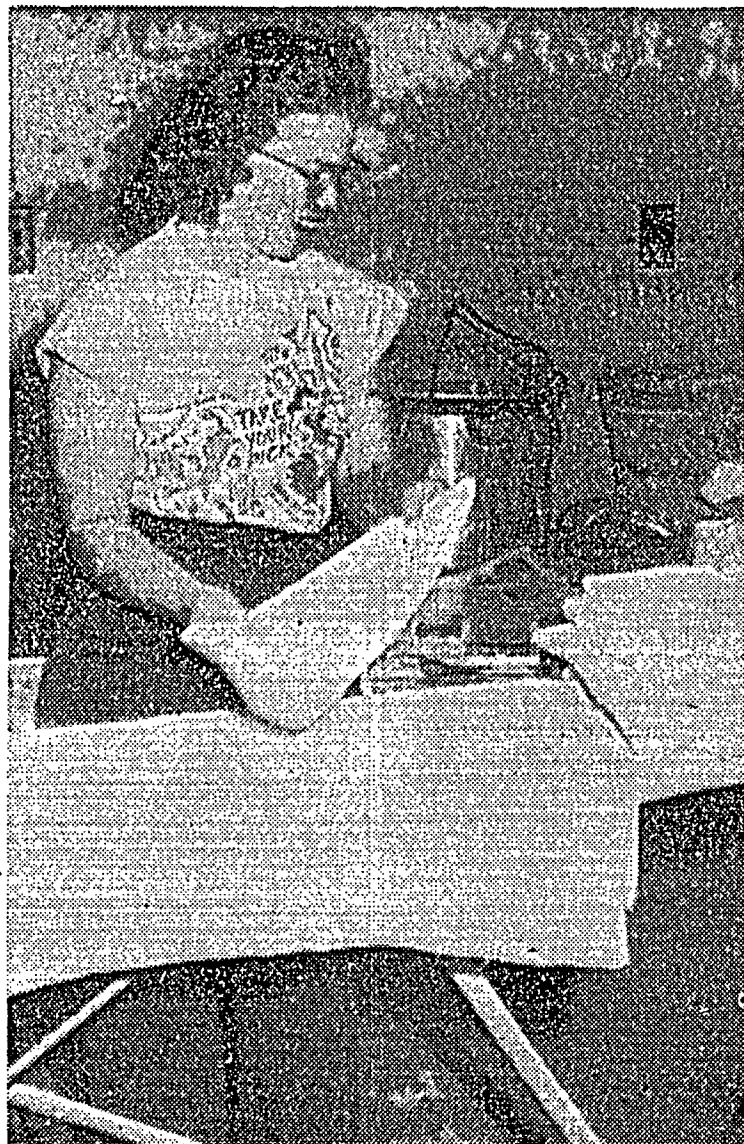
was the only diversion plan proved by Congress, he said. "We charge," Millhouse reads, "General Pick and the commission with an attempt to stage the Missouri-Souris as diversion from Garrison authorized and would only divert through the Missouri-Souris project."

In renewing his debate to Tucker, Millhouse said, "Fair minded men should never object to public discussion of such a vital issue."

(Signed)
M. M. MILLHOUSE
Garrison Dam Committee
Williston Chamber of Commerce

the maximum benefits to it is entitled from the people of North Dakota. We will not needlessly sacrifice without a fight our irrigation projects, our city, our railroad and 90,000 acres of our best river bottom land, to say nothing of the hazard of dikes. All of this can be avoided by an 1830 foot pool and at a saving of nearly \$100-000,000. We only ask that the question of a higher pool be left to the judgment of Congress. We have testified in favor of all appropriations made by Congress for the construction of the Garrison Dam and for the Missouri-Souris Project as part of the authorized Pick-Sloan Plan. Fair minded men should never object to public discussion of such a vital issue. (Signed) M. M. MILLHOUSE Garrison Dam Committee Williston Chamber of Commerce

Every Day Is Washday At Riverdale Utility Building



RIVERDALE — Every day is washing and ironing day at the utility building at the Riverdale trailer camp where the families of 60 Garrison dam workers reside.

Peggy Hargiss, left, takes advantage of a lull in activities at the washroom to do some ironing, while her friend from a neighboring trailer, Louise Stephens,

layer on the project by the Peter Kiewit Sons Co., and Louise's husband, E. D. Stephens, is an engineer for Garrison Builders Inc.

Brings Solons No Results

WASHINGTON —(P)— A senate interior subcommittee spent two hours Monday in wrangling over legislation designed to pay \$14,605,625 to Indians for lands to be inundated by the Garrison dam.

The Indians involved belong to the three affiliated tribes of the Ft. Berthold reservation. About 155,000 acres of their land is being taken by the government.

Rep. Lemke (R-ND) author of the measure already approved by the house public lands committee, and Rep. Morris (D-Okla), chairman of the house subcommittee, sought to justify the amount before the senate committee.

The legislation is complicated. It includes a contract signed in 1948 by the Indians and the army engineers allowing \$5,105,625 for the land, but permitting suit in the court of claims for additional com-

pensation. Congress must approve the contract.

Then, it further would allow \$3,000,000 as a land readjustment fund and \$6,500,000 as additional indemnifying compensation. It finally provides that the additional payments would preclude right of the Indians to seek any additional damages in the court of claims or otherwise.

Senator Kerr (D-Okla) wanted to learn, since the \$5,105,625 had been agreed to last year for the land, why it was necessary to up the total to more than \$4,000,000 now.

Both Lemke and Morris stated that it was understood last year the smaller amount was not sufficient for "just compensation."

"The Indians accepted the original contract with a gun at their heads," Lemke said. "The Indians have a right to insist upon their constitutional rights of not having property taken without full payment."

The subcommittee took no action on the measure after the hearing.

launched clothes.
Peggy's husband, Thomas Hargiss, is employed as a brick-

\$7.5 Billion

WASHINGTON—(P)—The chief of army engineers said Monday that on paper the national flood control program now includes nearly 1,000 projects with an estimated cost of \$7,503,000,000.

Major Gen. Lewis A. Pick called it "probably the largest single construction program in the entire world."

Pick reviewed the work of the engineers in a statement before the house public works committee. The committee opened hearings today on which additional projects should be authorized—that is, given congressional approval subject to later action to make money available to carry out the actual work.

Pick said congress so far has authorized projects that would cost \$3,590,000,000 and that a total of \$1,996,000,000 in cash has been provided.

He said 256 projects have been completed with work on 30 more scheduled to be finished this year.

Editorials

Nothing To Debate

Mr. M. M. Millhouse of Williston has challenged Mr. Earle F. Tucker or someone named by him to debate with a Williston representative the relative merits of an 1850 vs. 1830-foot elevation pool level behind Garrison dam.

Mr. Tucker has declined on the grounds that a debate could be nothing more than an argument leading to, no constructive good or positive conclusions.

And Mr. Millhouse has renewed his challenge with the charge that the army engineers and the state water commission are attempting to "sabotage" the Missouri-Souris project.

The exchange in itself proves how futile and ridiculous would be a public debate such as the Williston interests fighting Garrison dam are proposing.

Obviously it could be little more than claim and counter-claim, charge and denial, finally adding up to one of those arguments wherein the contenders "debate" something like this:

"This is so."

"It is not so."

"It is too."

"It is not."

And so on, with neither protagonist able to do much towards public enlightenment on the questions involved.

Briefly, the arguments which have been advanced in the pool level controversy, and the answers which have been given to them, are these:

• That Garrison dam is not authorized at 1850, but only at 1830;

To which it is replied:

Williston by some eight or 13 miles, if Garrison pool goes to 1850;

To which the reply is that it won't have to, because measures proven adequate elsewhere, time and again, will protect the Great Northern tracks.

• And finally, that the flooding of a large acreage of land, only a small part of which is under cultivation, will be rendered unnecessary if the pool isn't built to 1850.

Of course, on the basis of that argument, no dam should ever be built; because every dam floods a certain amount of land.

The charge that the army engineers are "sabotaging" Missouri-Souris is not one that should be expected from responsible grown men.

Gen. Lewis A. Pick, chief of the army engineers, testified before a senate appropriations subcommittee Apr. 13 that he had supported the Missouri-Souris plan, as part of the Sloan plan for development of the Missouri river's resources, for years.

So far construction has not been started on Missouri-Souris, nor is there the faintest assurance that it will bring water to much of North Dakota within the lifetime of this generation.

But if it does, it will be due to the state water commission more than to any other group in the state; because the commission and its members individually have worked harder with more results for Missouri-Souris than any other North Dakota group or individuals.

So far nothing has been offered

Answers Alone For 'Low' Pool Level

Clark and Buford-Trenton irrigation projects in the Williston area would not be inundated, but would get dike protection from the pool flood than they are now.

They were frequent exchanges between Solberg and Tucker, who has rejected a Williston challenge to debate the question.

At one point Tucker told Solberg: "You just want an argument. You're holding Missouri-Souris back."

Solberg replied: "I came here to get the facts before the people. The only way to do it is by getting a damn good argument going."

★ The Williston dikes would be 12 feet high, stop seepage, and would have not more than 4 to 6 feet of water against them on an average of less than one month out of every four years.

★ The Great Northern's tracks would be adequately protected at Williston by often-used engineering techniques.

★ The higher Garrison dam level actually makes the Missouri-Souris irrigation project possible by replacing storage capacity at Fort Peck reservoir upstream, permitting Fort Peck water to be drawn off for Missouri-Souris.

★ Existing federal law does authorize the 1,850-foot pool. Seybold said that the Lewis and

cause seepage into the town, be a threat to the city, and deter new business establishments.

★ The Great Northern railway would take its tracks 8 or 9 miles north out of the city if an 1,850-foot pool is created.

★ A higher pool level would take 6,000,000 acre feet of water from the Missouri-Souris diversion project and "sell" Missouri-Souris down the river.

★ Existing federal law does not authorize an 1,850-foot pool level, anyway.

Solberg said the Williston Chamber of Commerce has on file a letter from the Great Northern saying it would move its tracks if the higher pool is allowed.

Answers to these points made

quote the same authority—the basic law—and where to go from there is anybody's guess.

- That a Garrison pool at 1850 will put Williston behind dikes on three sides, endangering the city through seepage, and other causes;

To which it is replied that such dikes as are necessary to protect Williston will be provided, and that these will be sufficient to eliminate any danger from water during the one month in four years that water will get up to the dikes.

- That a Garrison pool at 1850 will destroy irrigation projects in the Williston vicinity;

To which it is replied again that dikes will provide full protection for the irrigation projects.

- That the Great Northern railway will move its main line so that it will by-pass

pool level behind Garrison dam these harms will be done:

- Its electric power production capacity will be greatly depreciated.

- The possibility of Devils Lake diversion from Garrison will be imperilled.

- The possibility of irrigating 700,000 acres of land in the Harvey-New Rockford-Carrington area will be endangered.

- Less water would be available from Fort Peck reservoir for Missouri-Souris.

- And the possibility of a stable reservoir in the Turtle Lake-Mercer-McClusky area would be diminished, if not eliminated.

Minds are pretty well made up on both sides of the question, and it is highly improbable that any new information not already made public would come to light in any argument between any two individuals on a question as complicated as this.

Solberg

Bismarck, N. D. (P)—It was man against the field here today in a re-hash of the Garrison reservoir pool level fight.

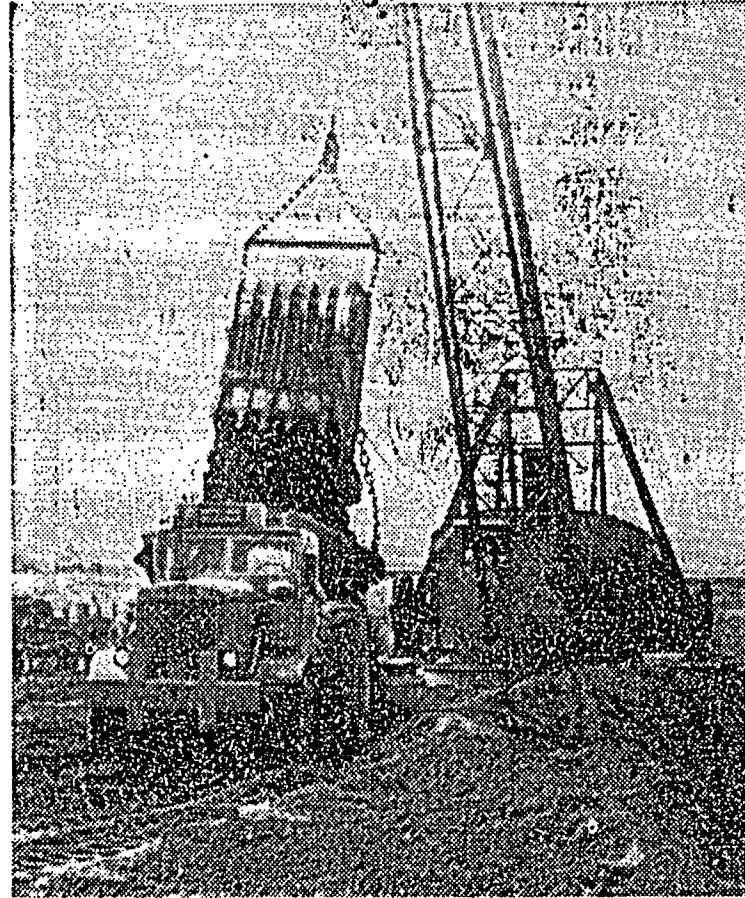
A lengthy discussion on the question followed a tour of the Garrison dam by approximately representatives of several North Dakota communities.

Lone spokesman for the 1,800 foot or "low" pool level was state Senator Iver Solberg Ray, in Williams county. Solberg spoke frequently in behalf of the city of Williston, which will need dike protection from the pool level at 1,850 feet.

Other speakers, mainly from Bismarck, New Rockford and Devils Lake, favored the high pool level.

There was no attempt made, however, to form an organization to fight for the high pool, as has been hinted at by Earle F. Tucker of Bismarck prior to the meeting. Tucker is a member of the state water commission and also chairman of the Bismarck Chamber of Commerce.

Walking Crane Digs New Channel For Missouri River At Garrison



A walking crane, with "legs" rather than wheels for locomotion, is digging a new channel for the Missouri river upstream from Garrison dam.

The diversion channel will detour the river while the dam is

being constructed across the present course.

The channel digging operation, already well underway, actually is two jobs rolled into one. The pervious (gravel) material being moved from the channel is hauled in big Euclids to the downstream side of the dam on the west bank of the river.

The pervious layer on the downstream side keeps the dam properly "drained," preventing a "washing away" action from undermining it.

N. D. Stockmen Back Williston In Pool Fight

Minot, N. D. — The North Dakota Stockmen's association has taken sides with Williston interests in opposing a 1,850 foot pool level for Garrison dam.

John C. Eaton of Denbigh, president of the association, said Thursday his group is "strongly opposed" to the 1,850 level.

The association is "alarmed at the continued usurpation of our river valleys" by big reservoirs and the "loss of additional acreages to the Garrison reservoir and others would be very serious to the future of farming and stock raising in North Dakota."

Eaton said the stockmen are "particularly opposed" to the large main stem reservoirs which would flood the rich grazing lands of the Little Missouri.

Eaton said the stockmen were not invited to the meeting at Bismarck Tuesday at which the 1,830 and 1,850 pool levels were discussed.

"Had we been there we would have been solidly behind Sen. Iver Solberg of Ray," Eaton said.

Solberg favored the 1,830 level.

Burdick Claims Souris Job Being 'Sabotaged'

Washington, D. C. — Rep. Burdick (R-ND) said Thursday Gov. Fred Aandahl of North Dakota and the army engineers "are doing all in their power to sabotage the Missouri-Souris project" in the northwest section of the state.

The governor and the army engineers favor a pool level 1,850

60 Persons Tour Garrison Damsite

Garrison Dam's Hollywood And Vine Tells Story Of Main Embankment

ERDALE — There aren't the embankment of Garrison dam. They come from three other directions empty.

All day and night a steady flow of trucks, like a horde of ants on a mission, converge upon the criss-cross point.

One battalion of trucks brings pervious material (gravel) from the intake channel about 2 miles northeast of the intersection. It

is dumped on the downstream side of the dam, some 100 odd yards south of the intersection.

Another battalion of trucks haul blocky Fort Union from the power plant site 500 yards southwest of the intersection and spread it out over a mile long stretch upstream of the center line of the dam.

The impervious Fort Union is the bulwark of the dam, holding back the water on the upstream side.

Still another cordon of trucks hauls what the trade calls "random" material, a claylike sub-

stance that is not quite impervious. It forms the center of the earth fill dam. Those trucks come from the intake area proper at the end of the 3 mile intake channel. The random material is deposited on the downstream side of the center line.

As soon as their loads are deposited, the trucks double back on the double, for more dirt. Add water trucks, inspectors trucks and miscellaneous traffic and you get some idea of the congestion at the Hollywood and Vine of Garrison dam.

governor and his water board can get a high dam, there will be no Missouri-Souris development," he added.

Burdick said the army engineers, if the high pool level prevails, want to divert so much water from the Fort Peck reservoir to the Garrison reservoir that there will not be enough water left for the proposed Missouri-Souris reclamation project.

He said army engineers' statements that a low pool level will drastically curtail the power output are "absolutely untrue."

March Tuesday morning for a tour of Garrison dam and lunch at Riverdale.

They were expected back in Bismarck around 3 p. m. for a meeting which has attracted considerable advance speculation.

Registered here Tuesday morning for the trip were representatives of Mandan, Dickinson, Fargo, Valley City, Jamestown, Bismarck, New England, Elgin and Hebron. Persons from Minot and New Rockford were expected to join the group at Riverdale.

Earle F. Tucker of Bismarck, one of the meeting's sponsors, said last week that Tuesday afternoon's meeting might result in formation of a statewide group to work for the "fullest possible benefits" from Garrison dam. Tucker, a member of the state water commission and chairman of the Bismarck Chamber of Commerce water committee, is a public advocate of the "high" or 1,850-foot pool level at Garrison dam.

Residents of the upper reservoir area, especially around Williston, and some other North Dakotans favor a top pool level of 1,830 feet, at least for the time being.

MVA Committee Wants To Join Height Debate

JAMESTOWN — (AP) — Two steps were taken Sunday afternoon when the North Dakota Committee for MVA met in the Farmers Union state headquarters building here.

Arrangements were discussed for a meeting in Fargo May 20 when Jerome Locke, Great Falls, Mont., former army engineer, will give a report on his findings in connection with the work in the area.

A request that the MVA be represented if a debate is arranged on the height of the Garrison dam is also being made. At this time the MVA wishes to participate in making such a debate a three cornered event with the MVA being given an opportunity to present its views.

Irvin Schumacher, Drayton, chairman of the committee presided.

MARCK, N. D., SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1949

Senate

OKs Dam Fund

Soo Line Plans Heavy Cargoes To Garrison Dam

Heavy freight cargoes will be carried over the Soo Line to the Garrison dam during the building season of 1949, H. C. Grout, president of the line, told shareholders at the annual meeting in Minneapolis Tuesday.

Grout, who was reelected president of the company at the meeting, said the J. L. Shiely contracting firm of St. Paul would move "about 15,000 cars" from the Upper Souris near Greene over Soo tracks to Garrison dam beginning about Aug. 1.

He expected the shipment of aggregate would average about 40 carloads a day. Other traffic over the Soo to Garrison dam would total about 30,000 tons of steel and 500 carloads of cement during 1949, he expected.

Peak In 1951

He said the "peak traffic for the dam is not expected until 1951," and said "it is hardly possible to estimate the total revenue to be derived from this traffic, but it is needless to say that it will be substantial."

Burdick Blasts Commission, Army Corps On Statements

WASHINGTON — Congressman Usher L. Burdick (R-N.D.) had a few uncomplimentary things to say about his state's water commission and the army engineers today.

Referring to recent news release by the water commission, which quoted Col. J. S. Seybold, district engineer in charge of Garrison dam construction, Burdick angrily told reporters, "The stuff Seybold put out in most

respects is unreliable, misleading, and in some instances absolutely untrue."

Burdick took special exception to a statement by Seybold in the release that, "200,000,000 kilowatt hours annually would be lost if the 1830 foot dam level limit were adopted."

"The Fort Peck dam was authorized to be used with three generators of a maximum capacity of 525,000,000 kilowatt hours," he said. "But instead of following this plan, the engineers reduced one generator to 15,000 kilowatts, so that the total maximum production at Fort Peck will be 425,000,000 kilowatt hours, or a loss of 100,000,000 kilowatt hours."

"At the Garrison, the maximum capacity of the dam with a storage acreage of 17,000,000 acre feet will produce, according to the bureau of reclamation 1,425,000,000 kilowatt hours. At a pool level of 1850 feet or a storage capacity of 23,000,000 acre feet, the dam will be capable of developing 1,500,000,000 kilowatt hours."

1,830 Restriction On Operating Pool Level Struck Out

WASHINGTON— (AP) — The senate Friday approved \$31,000,000 for continued construction of the Garrison dam, compared with \$23,066,800 allowed by the house.

At the same time, the senate, in approving the annual civil functions appropriation bill for the army engineers, struck out a restriction on the operating level back of the dam.

This means the issue will have to be threshed out in a senate-house conference committee and then be passed on again by both houses.

The house had accepted an amendment by Rep. Lemke, (R-ND) which would have limited the height of the pool level to 1,830 feet above sea level. Congress has approved a similar restriction for the last several years.

The senate, however, followed the advice of its appropriations committee and removed the

gross revenues, exceeding the record established in 1947 by over \$4,000,000, was made in 1948. Grout said the net income for the previous year amounted to \$1,770,421, which was the "highest net income reported in any year since the company was reorganized in 1944."

30% In Grain

An analysis of the revenue accounts produced at the meeting showed that 30 per cent of freight revenue in 1948 was derived from hauling grain and approximately 30 per cent was derived from interchange of traffic with the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Grout called the "importance of the grain crop to the company obvious to everyone," and said prospects for this year's crop are "favorable at the present time."

However, he noted that the summer tourist travel during 1948 "was not up to the record set in 1947 and present indications point to a further decrease this season."

"They propose diverting the water from Garrison above the dam, which will lessen the creating power of the dam, and instead of a high dam producing 1,500,000,000 kilowatt hours, it will create much less than that and not much more than a low dam, because of the proposed diversion.

"We can now see why the army engineers want a high dam," he went on. "They want to divert water from the dam, even tho they have already signed an agreement to bring the diversion water from the Missouri-Souris flow which is taken not from the reservoir at Fort Peck, but below the dam."

Burdick said it was obvious to him that the army engineers and the governor "are doing all in their power to sabotage the Missouri-Souris project, altho it is an integral part of the entire Pick-Sloan plan." If the army engineers and the governor and his water board can get a high dam, he said, there will be no Missouri-Souris development.

pool level to 1830 feet will cause a reduction of only 75,000,000 kilowatt hours. This loss of kilowatt hours would have been otherwise absorbed in the unused 100,000,000 kilowatt hours from Fort Peck, and additional energy created of 25,000,000 kilowatt hours."

The congressman, one of the leaders in the fight for an 1830 foot water level limit for the dam said flatly, "The statement made by the army engineers that the difference between the power created by a low dam and a high dam at Garrison is absolutely untrue, and it was apparently made to bolster their claims that a high level is necessary.

"I have checked my figures with both the bureau of reclamation and the power commission, and these estimates are based on the records."

But Burdick had more to say. "Another fallacy in the loss of power as described by the engineers, is that the high dam cannot generate as much power as the army claims, for this reason:

1,850 feet as proposed by the army engineers.

Lemke was out of the city, but his office said he will ask the house conferees to insist upon the restriction.

Senator Young (R-ND) said the issue might deadlock the conference committee.

"I was in hope that the senate would retain the Lemke amendment until congress has a chance to finally pass on separate legislation introduced by Mr. Lemke," he told a reporter.

In a separate bill, Lemke has proposed the substance of what he sought to obtain in the appropriation bill—to have the dam level kept to 1,830 feet until a clear need for a higher level was shown.

However, there has been no hearing on this measure by the house public works committee.

The senate appropriation committee's report said such a restriction should not be in an appropriation bill, but should be handled in separate legislation. If congress wants such a provision.

Pick,

BISMARCK, N. D., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1949.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

Sloan Disagree



FOUR ENGINEERS were among those at the meeting of the Missouri Basin Inter-Agency committee at Rapid City, S. D., Thursday. Left to right are Col. Richard Lee, Fort Peck division engineer; W. G. Sloan, chairman of the inter-agency committee and engineer for the department of interior; Brig. Gen. Samuel Sturgis, Jr., of the Missouri river division, corps of engineers; Col. L. W. Prentiss of Omaha, district engineer for Nebraska-South Dakota. (AP Photo)

N.D. Dam Pool Level Limit Asked In Bill

Washington-(AP)—Two North Dakota congressmen Friday urged permanent legislation to restrict the pool elevation of Garrison reservoir to 1,830 feet.

Reps. Lemke and Burdick, both Republicans, asked the house public works committee to approve a bill to prevent the army engineers from building a spillway, dikes or levees, or from acquiring land that would be required for a higher pool elevation.

Lemke said the army engineers have paid no attention to restrictions written into appropriation bills for three years, and are buying land, and preparing for a pool elevation of 1,850 feet.

Lemke and Burdick claimed that the town of Williston, N. D., and three irrigation districts would be flooded if the spillway is built to the 1,850 feet height.

The congressmen contended

Clash on Original Height of Garrison Operating Level

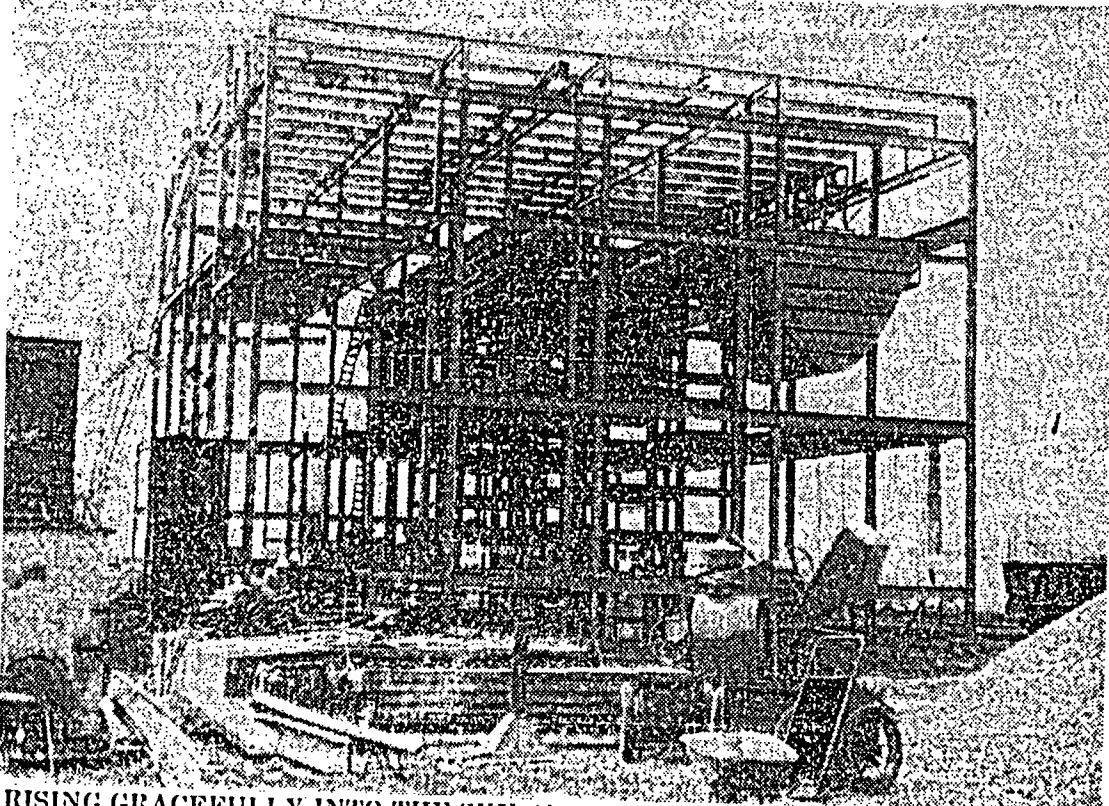
WASHINGTON—(AP)—Maj. Gen. Lewis A. Pick, chief of army engineers, and W. G. Sloan, former reclamation engineer, disagreed Wednesday over original plans for the operating level of the Garrison, N. D., reservoir.

The co-authors of the Pick-Sloan plan for development of the Missouri river basin appeared before the house public works committee, which is considering a measure by Rep. Lemke (R-ND) to limit the pool level to 1,830 feet above sea level.

Sloan, now chairman of the Missouri River Basin Inter-Agency committee told the committee that the original "understanding" back in 1945 was that the dam would be built to a height permitting a pool elevation of 1,830 feet.

"I believe that the dam should be operated with an 1,830-foot level

New Power Plant Progresses



RISING GRACEFULLY INTO THE SKY, the structural steel framework for Riverdale's power and light plant is taking definite shape. It is being built by the Winger Construction Co. of Ottumwa, Ia., and is about 20 per cent complete. The contract calls for steam heat to be available by Aug. 15, with the final completion date Nov. 1. Henry Winger is the project manager.

of 17,000,000 acre feet. The 1,850-foot height would impound 23,000,000 acre feet.

Lt. Col. H. C. Gee, of the army engineers, read the committee a letter from the governor of North Dakota approving the 1,850-foot height.

Gee said the engineers propose to protect the town of Williston and the irrigation districts with levees. The levees, he said, will prevent flooding of the town, with the exception of five inexpensive frame houses near the Missouri river bank.

He said the engineers already have acquired 43,000 acres of the 96,000 acres needed for the higher pool.

Gee said the reclamation bureau and all the states of the Missouri basin favor the 1,850-foot height. Lemke asserted the reclamation bureau has never agreed to a pool higher than 1,830 feet.

Burdick told the committee that the people of Williston will go to court to prevent the 1,850-foot pool if congress does not grant relief by permanent legislation.

The senate this year knocked the Garrison pool restriction out of the pending flood control ap-

K. F. Vernon, regional director of the reclamation bureau, of Billings, Mont., agreed with Nelson.

Pick said Nelson and Vernon also were mistaken.

During the last several years, appropriations for nearly \$200,000,000 for Garrison dam have carried riders limiting the pool elevation to 1,830 feet.

This year the house attached a similar provision but the senate threw it out when it approved the army engineers' civil functions bill. The issue is now before the senate-house conference committee.

Lemke's bill would limit the pool level to 1,830 feet as regular legislation, rather than in appropriation bills.

Gov. Fred B. Anderson of North Dakota told the committee in a telegram he and the North Dakota

"The original understanding was that it would be built to have a pool level of 1,830 feet. At that time, it was felt that that would be sufficient for all flood control needs."

Pick followed Sloan to the witness stand and said flatly that plans for the dam "never have been for a pool level of 1,830 feet."

"I am surprised at what he (Sloan) said Wednesday morning," Pick said heatedly.

Pick said that he himself drew up plans for the dam and that it called for a structure of 1,874 feet above sea level, which would permit a pool elevation of 1,850 feet.

"I am unalterably opposed to a level of 1,830 feet," Pick said. "It would wreck the entire development."

Pick said Sloan was present at a 1945 meeting in Omaha, Neb., of the Missouri Basin Inter-Agency committee. Pick said it was understood at that time that the dam would be built to permit a pool level of 1,850 feet.

Pick said that, with an 1,850 foot level, first rough estimates indicated the dam would hold back 17,000,000 acre feet of water. A later estimate showed, he said, that the same dam level would hold back 23,000,000 acre feet.

Pick said it was "unanimously agreed" at the 1945 Omaha meeting that the dam be built for a pool level of 1,850 feet.

"The plan has never been for 1,830 foot level," Pick said. "Sloan was there (at the Omaha meeting) and knew what happened there."

Wesley Nelson, reclamation bureau engineer, testified the bureau has been operating on the "understanding" the 1,830-foot level would be in operation.

"There has been no information before the reclamation bureau since to change the bureau's position on it," he added.

No Change Made In Plans For Pool Level, Pick Says

From Press Dispatches

Washington - Maj. Gen. Lewis A. Pick, chief of army engineers, yesterday denied that any change has been made in plans for the pool level height of Garrison dam in North Dakota.

Pick appeared before the house public works committee in reply to charges by Rep. William Lemke (R-ND) that the army is constructing the dam "illegally."

The gray-haired Pick said he drew the plans for the dam and the proposed height of the operating pool always was 1,850 feet



Sloan

Pick

above sea level, and not 1,830 feet as contended by Lemke and others.

Pick said the 1,850-foot height was agreed on unanimously at a meeting of the Missouri river basin inter-agency committee Aug. 16, 1945.

A telegram from Gov. Fred G. Aandahl of North Dakota supported the 1,850 level. He said any limitation such as proposed by Lemke would be a disadvantage to North Dakota and the basin.

Pick testified after W. G. Sloan, chairman of the Missouri river basin committee; Wesley Nelson, assistant bureau of reclamation

ter-agency committee although Sloan did not head the committee in 1945.

Pick said lowering the dam 20 feet "would have a tremendous effect on the whole Missouri river basin."

"I am unalterably opposed to a level of 1,830 feet," Pick said. "It would wreck the entire development."

Nelson testified the bureau has been operating on the "understanding" the 1,830 foot level would be in operation.

There has been "no information before the reclamation bureau since to change the bureau's position on it," he added.

Vernon agreed with Nelson. Pick said Nelson and Vernon also were mistaken.

Burdick Assails Army Engineers

Washington (AP)—Rep. Usher L. Burdick (R-ND) today denounced the army engineers corps as an "autocratic, unthinking, brazen and arrogant body of men."

He said corps lobbyists have won so many house members that they can prevent passage of legislation affecting the corps' civil functions. But he predicted that some day an aroused public will compel the corps to give up "functions they should never have controlled."

He said the engineers are going ahead without legal authority to construct Garrison dam, so it will have an operating water level 1,850 feet above sea level.

"The additional cost, he said, will amount to \$48,000,000.

Without authority, Burdick said, the engineers already have acquired almost half of the additional 100,000 acres of land required if the pool level is to be raised 20 feet.

'45 News Item Reports Level Set At 1,850

With the two authors of the Pick-Sloan program for the Missouri river basin in sharp disagreement before a congressional committee as to the agreed height of the pool back of North Dakota's Garrison dam, The Fargo Forum files show the following story was carried on Aug. 17, 1945:

"Omaha (AP)—The Missouri basin inter-agency committee Thursday solved one of the most controversial issues in development of the 10-state basin program by agreeing to construction of Garrison dam to an elevation of 1,850 feet above sea level.

"The decision, made unanimously and with agreement of North Dakota interests which previously had urged an 1,830-foot level, solved the currently most controversial problem in development of the river, Brig. Gen. Roscoe C. Crawford, division army engineer, said.

"Statements giving conditional agreement to the higher level were issued at the meeting by Gov. Fred G. Aandahl of North Dakota and a citizen's committee from Williston, N. D., where principal opposition to the higher level had centered because of fear the community would be flooded.

"The 1,850 level was approved by the citizen's committee provided engineering features of construction and operation afford complete protection to the city from all damages."

Then on Dec. 1, 1945, The Fargo Forum carried this story:

"At least a temporary victory for Williston, N. D., interests was scored in the house of representatives at Washington Friday.

"The Williston victory consisted of an amendment in the Garrison appropriation bill specifying that the reservoir behind the dam shall not be operated at a higher level than 1,830 feet, compared to the 1,850 feet specified by the army engineers plan."

That limitation has been repeated in every appropriation bill since then. In the current appropriation

Pick, Sloan Disagree On Garrison Operating Level

WASHINGTON (AP)—Maj. Gen. Lewis A. Pick, chief of army engineers, and W. G. Sloan, former reclamation bureau engineer, disagreed Wednesday over original plans for the operating level of the Garrison, N. D., reservoir.

The co-authors of the Pick-Sloan plan for development of the Missouri river basin appeared before the house public works committee, which is considering a measure by Rep. Lemke (R-ND) to limit the pool level to 1,830 feet above sea level.

Sloan, now chairman of the Missouri river basin inter-agency committee, told the committee that the original "understanding" back in 1945 was that the dam would be built to a height permitting a pool elevation of 1,830 feet.

"I believe that the dam should be operated with an 1,830-foot level until further studies show it should be higher," Sloan said.

"The original understanding was that it would be built to have a pool level of 1,830 feet. At that time, it was felt that that would be sufficient for all flood control needs."

Pick followed Sloan to the witness stand and said flatly that plans for the dam never have been for a pool level of 1,830 feet.

"I am surprised at what he (Sloan) said," Pick said heatedly.

Pick said that he himself drew up plans for the dam and that it called for a structure of 1,874 feet above sea level, which would permit a pool elevation of 1,850 feet.

"I am unalterably opposed to a level of 1,830 feet," Pick said. "It would wreck the entire development."

Pick said Sloan was present at a 1945 meeting in Omaha, Neb., of the Missouri basin inter-agency committee. Pick said it was understood at that time that the dam would be built to permit a pool level of 1,850 feet.

Pick said that with an 1,850 foot level, first night estimates indicated the dam would hold back 17,000,000 acre feet of water.

1,830-foot level.

Sloan said the inter-agency committee agreed in 1915 that the operating level should be determined jointly by the army engineers and bureau of reclamation.

He said it always had been his belief that the dam should be operated at 1,830 feet for 15 years to study silt collection.

Pick said Sloan attended the 1915 committee meeting along with Missouri basin state governors and representatives of the bureau of reclamation, interior and agriculture departments, the corps of engineers and federal power commission.

Nelson said no agreement had been reached by the engineers and reclamation bureau on the operating level.

Vernon said Sloan and Nelson expressed his views.

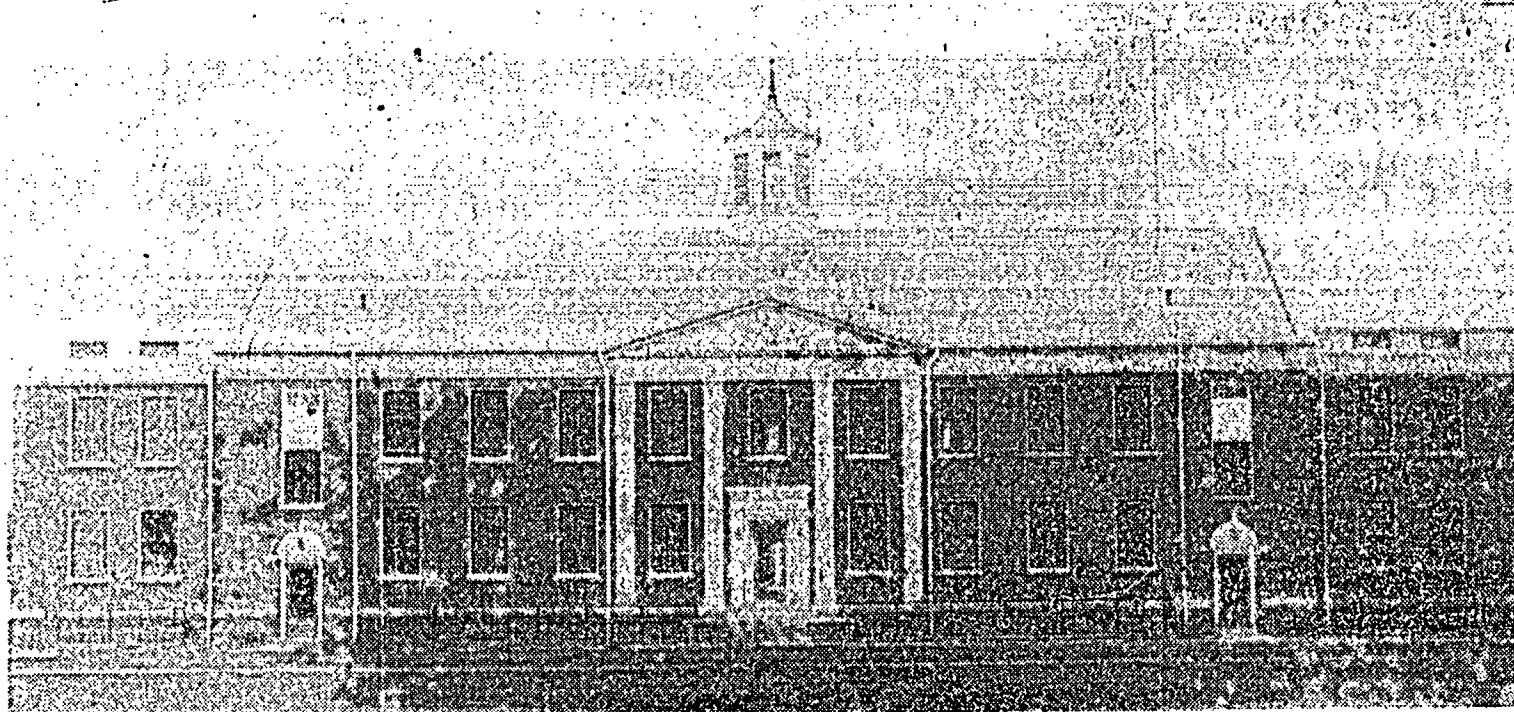
Pick said he was "amazed" at some of the decisions made by Sloan, Nelson and others. He said he thought it "amused" Sloan to support decisions made by the in-

Dakota is now trying to write the restriction into permanent law. It was at a hearing on his bill which put Gen. Lewis A. Pick of the army engineers and W. G. Sloan, co-authors of the plan for Missouri development, in open and

hold back 25,000,000 acre feet. Pick said it was "unanimously agreed" at the 1945 Omaha meeting that the dam be built for a pool level of 1,850 feet.

"The plan has never been for 1,830 foot level," Pick said. "Sloan was at the Omaha meeting and knew what happened there."

Administration Building Gets First Tenants



GARRISON DAM'S ADMINISTRATION building at Riverdale, got its first tenants last week. The real estate division, headed by Roy Dory, moved into the new structure which will eventually house the real estate, administration and part of the engineering division of the Garrison district. The new building is a modern, two story structure with tile floors and fluorescent lighting. The engineering division is expected to start its migration from Ft. Lincoln to Riverdale around the first of June. The date of the administration's move is still uncertain, dependent upon housing and other factors.

THE WILLISTON, N. D., DAILY HERALD—Tues., May 24, 1949

Young Introduces Bill For Mandan

WASHINGTON (AP) — The city of Mandan, N. D., would be saved \$76,090 on its local share of a flood control project under a bill by Senator Young (R-ND) which the Senate passed Monday. It now goes to the House.

Under present law the division of costs for this 1976-1981 federal, \$414,000 and local \$169,100. Under the Young measure the division would be federal \$490,100 and local \$93,000.

Gen. Sturgis Takes Over Missouri Post

Omaha (AP)—Brig. Gen. Samuel D. Sturgis, Jr., whose soldier grandfather helped open up the Missouri basin to settlers nearly three-fourths of a century ago, Friday took over his new assignment as Missouri river division engineer.

"I only hope," he told reporters, "that I'll be able to make some contribution (to the area) in

Indians Seek \$24 Million For Treaty Lands

Minot, N. D.-(P)-Turtle Mountain Indians plan to file a claim for \$24,000,000 against the federal government for lands taken from the Indians by the treaty of 1902.

This was announced Saturday by Halvor L. Halvorson, Minot attorney, on his return from Washington, D. C., where he conferred with other attorneys representing the Indians.

They plan to collaborate in filing a claim with the Indian claims commission, an agency created by act of congress in 1947 to hear such cases.

The Indians are asking \$2.50 an acre for nearly 10,000,000 acres of land in western North Dakota.

General Sturgis arrived by plane with Maj. Gen. Lewis A. Pick, the former division engineer, now chief of the corps of engineers in Washington.

Sturgis, 51, is the grandson of Brevet Maj. Gen. Samuel D. Sturgis, who commanded the old Seventh cavalry after the defeat of General Custer in the Little Big Horn battle in 1876.

The new division engineer was honored at a Chamber of Commerce dinner Friday night.

General Pick said he foresaw no interruption in Missouri basin river development, with its assortment of reservoirs and allied projects under construction.

Sturgis was born in St. Paul, and was appointed to the military academy from North Dakota.

He saw overseas service during both World wars and his civil assignments with the engineers have included tours at Eastport, Me., where he worked on the Passamaquoddy tidal power developments; at Huntington, W. Va., and Vicksburg, Miss.

Of late he has been deputy director of the organization and training division of the general staff in Washington.

Army Engineers, Reclamation Bureau Bitterly Criticized As Spendthrifts

Both U. S. army engineers and the bureau of reclamation are bitterly criticized as spendthrifts of public funds in an article in a recent issue of the Saturday Evening Post, *The Battle That Squanders Billions*, by Leslie A. Miller.

The author, former governor of Wyoming, is chairman of the natural resources committee of the Hoover commission.

When Hoover asked him to take the assignment, he says, "I went into the job with my eyes open. I knew it would be a sort of surgeon's job. And I suspected just enough about the swollen, pork-fed condition of our two principal prospective patients — the autocratic army engineers and the department of the interior's spendthrift bureau of reclamation — to know they would scream loudly when we sank the surgeon's knife into some of their diseased tissues."

"I said I went into the job with my eyes open. They are open a lot wider now. As close as we thought we were to the problem of how the taxpayers' money is being spent for irrigation, flood control and power development, my seven committee colleagues and I were amazed and dismayed to learn how bad the situation really is—how billions are being squandered on duplicating, badly engineered projects."

"John Q. Taxpayer doesn't realize it, but efforts are being made to place his name as co-signer on a note for \$52,706,500,000—or, to break it down, about \$1,500 in tax obligations for the average American family."

As the result of the author's investigations for the Hoover commission, he charges:

1. Jealousy is so rampant between the two agencies that "an extravagant and wholly senseless competition has sprung up." The taxpayer suffers, he says, because the two groups attempt to poach on each other's territory.

2. "Apparently deliberately"

of projects "in their indecent zeal to extend their empires." After congress is committed, and the first bucket of concrete is poured, "the engineers and reclamationists always can come back with a request for a supplemental appropriation."

3. "Both agencies stoop to deception in furtherance of their efforts to stake out claims on projects. The engineers will use navigation and flood control as a guise for a hydroelectric project; the reclamationists use irrigation as their alibi for hydroelectric development . . ."

4. "Both agencies are guilty of brazen and pernicious lobbying to achieve their ends."

The author continues: "The most shameful example of piecemeal planning, wasteful competition and political compromising on the part of both the engineers and reclamation is the Missouri basin story. For years, the Missouri basin, approximately one-sixth of the nation's land area, scene of flood and drought disasters, and a prime example of the need for carefully planned conservation and development, has been the battleground for various bureaus and private pressure groups with axes to grind."

"The engineers finally had come up with the ambitious Pick plan, prepared by Lewis A. Pick, now a major general and the new chief of engineers. Reclamation produced its equally ambitious Sloan plan, fathered by W. G. Sloan. The trouble with the two plans was that in many respects they were bitterly contradictory of each other. The engineers, downstream, would be dredging a channel to serve the needs of unnecessary river traffic; upstream, Reclamation would be building a storage dam for irrigation that would deprive the channel of water it required."

"In 1944, President Roosevelt recommended a Missouri Valley Authority similar to the Tennessee

trick. The president didn't get his MVA, but the bitter rivals, Engineers and Reclamation, were driven into each other's arms for self-preservation.

"Anyway, a Pick-Sloan Plan was agreed upon—a conscienceless bit of political compromising. For example, whereas Sloan formerly objected to two proposed engineers' dams—Garrison and Gavin in the Dakotas—as wholly unnecessary and wasteful, he now agreed to the two projects, which will cost some \$211,000,000. Garrison already is under construction, and Gavin is planned for the future. The Pick-Sloan Plan, which is under way, will cost the taxpayers some \$6,300,000,000—an estimate—and it will not serve the needs of the Missouri Valley adequately, as it still is a crazy-quilt, nonintegrated program."

The Hoover task force made three principal recommendations:

"1. That the corps of engineers be stripped of its civil river-development functions; that a consolidated water development service be established to take over these functions, plus all functions of the bureau of reclamation, plus other power-marketing and river-development functions administered by the departments of interior and state, the federal power commission and the Bonneville and Southwestern Power administrations. In this connection, we recommended retention of TVA, but opposed establishment of additional valley authorities."

"2. Abolition of the department of interior and creation of a new department of natural resources to administer the consolidated water development service and other affiliated federal activities now loosely administered in various departments."

"3. Establishment within the president's office of a board of co-ordination and review to pass on every major water-development project from the time it is first proposed, in order to make certain that boondoggles, frills and duplicating activities are chopped off."

Editorials

Lesson In Civics

A lesson in civics may be learned by North Dakotans interested in the controversy over the operating pool level of Garrison dam reservoir.

Step by step, here's approximately what has happened so far:

The United States house of representatives inserted into legislation appropriating money for continuing work on the dam an amendment restricting the operating pool to 1830 feet above sea level.

The bill then went to the senate, where it was referred to the appropriations committee, and where hearings were held upon it by an appropriations subcommittee.

The subcommittee voted to strike out the restricting house amendment.

The full senate appropriations committee approved the subcommittee's action.

And Friday the senate voted to do the same.

Which means that the bill has been passed by the house with the 1830-foot provision and by the senate without it.

Here's what will happen next:

The bill will be returned by the senate to the house as amended, with a request that the house concur in the senate amendments.

On some amendments, the house will refuse to agree, and so conferees will be appointed to represent each of the two chambers in negotiations to iron out the differences.

On some points, the house conferees will stand firm, and on others the senate conferees will be just as adamant. In the end, the bill will be passed just about as the conferees compromise those points

that's the legislative process in action,
exemplified by its work on a matter of
much importance to North Dakota.

No Group Formed To Back High Pool Level; Iver Solberg Fights Lone Battle

Iver Solberg of Ray, Representatives of Bismarck, New Rockford, Devils Lake Meet

BISMARCK (AP) — A one-sided discussion on the Garrison reservoir pool level climaxed a tour of Garrison dam-site yesterday, but there was no organization formed to work for the so-called "high pool."

Such a development had been suggested prior to yesterday's tour by about 100 representatives of North Dakota civic groups, but the matter was not brought up. About 50 attended the meeting here after the tour.

It was one man against the field yesterday in what was largely a re-hash of arguments in the lengthy controversy.

Lone spokesman for the 1,830-foot or "low" pool level was state senator Iver Solberg of Ray, in Williams county. Solberg spoke frequently in behalf of the city of Williston, which will need dike protection from the pool level at 1,850 feet.

Other speakers, mainly from Bismarck, New Rockford, and Dev-

ils Lake, favored the higher pool level.

The meeting was presided over by Earl F. Tucker of Bismarck, a member of the State Water Commission and also chairman of the Bismarck Chamber of Commerce water committee, which had called the meeting.

These were the main points of Solberg's position:

1. Dikes at Williston would cause seepage into the town, be a threat to the city, and deter

new business establishments.

2. The Great Northern railway would take its tracks 8 or 9 miles north out of the city if an 1,850-foot pool is created.

3. A higher pool level would take 6,000,000 acre feet of water from the Missouri-Souris diversion project and "sell Missouri-Souris down the river."

4. Existing federal law does not authorize an 1,850-foot pool level anyway.

Solberg said the Williston Chamber of Commerce has on file a letter from the Great Northern saying it would move its tracks if the higher pool is allowed.

Answers to these points made by Col. J. S. Seybold, Garrison district engineer, and other speakers:

1. The Williston dikes would be 12 feet high, stop seepage, and would have not more than 4 to 6 feet of water against them on an average of less than one month out of every four years.

2. The Great Northern's tracks

would be adequately protected at Williston by often-used engineering techniques.

3. The higher Garrison dam level actually makes the Missouri-Souris irrigation project possible by replacing storage capacity at Fort Peck reservoir upstream, permitting Fort Peck water to be drawn off for Missouri-Souris.

4. Existing federal law does authorize the 1,850-foot pool.

Seybold said that the Lewis and Clark and Buford-Trenton irrigation projects in the Williston area would not be inundated, but would get dike protection from the pool that would make them safer from flood than they are now.

The debate challenge was renewed to Tucker yesterday by M. M. Millhouse of Williston, who wired, "fair-minded men should never object to public discussion of such a vital issue."

At one point in the discussion Russ Dushinske, Devils Lake, said See NO on Page 3.

that a Williston delegation had agreed to an 1,850-foot pool at an Omaha meeting of the inter-agency committee.

"The Williston delegation was supposed to hold out," replied Solberg.

"Oh, were they supposed to go to the meeting with closed minds?" asked John Hjelle, Bismarck.

"Smart men change their minds; fools never do," volunteered Tucker from the speakers platform.

"Do you consider me a fool?" Solberg snapped at Tucker.

"I didn't mean it. I apologize," Tucker replied.

Hjelle said he regretted the discussion "has gotten to be a Williston vs. North Dakota argument. We feel we can get the benefits of an 1,850-foot pool level without hurting Williston. I can't con-

COMMITTEE APPROVES BILL TO AID MANDAN

Washington — (AP) — A bill by Senator Young (R-ND) to reduce the cost of

Burdick Blasts Aandahl

WASHINGTON — (AP) — Rep. Burdick (R-ND) said Thursday Gov. Fred Aandahl of North Dakota and the army

mandan, N. D., was approved today by the Senate Public Works Committee.

The project, on the Heart river, would still cost the sponsors \$93,000. The federal government would spend \$490,100.

The local share was cut by \$76,090.

(The \$93,000 mentioned in the above dispatch includes the contributions to be made by Morton county and the state of North Dakota in raising the two bridges and building new approaches.)

project" in the northwest section of the state.

The Governor and the army engineers favor a pool level of 1,850 feet above sea level back of the Garrison, N. D., dam now under construction, Burdick said in a statement.

"If the army engineers and the governor and his water board can get a high dam, there will be no Missouri-Souris development," he added.

At a suggestion from the audience, Tucker read his second telegram from Millhouse yesterday renewing the debate challenge.

"We haven't missed one thing in this wire," Tucker said.

"This isn't a debate—one against the rest of the audience," replied Solberg.

"To correct any possible misunderstanding," Dushinske said, "Devils Lake is all for Missouri-Souris. It is also for the 1,850-foot pool level. We need it to get Fort Peck water."

Though part of Williston would be behind dikes, only a small portion of it would be below the 1,850-foot pool level, Seybold said. He said most of Williston lies at an elevation above 1,870 feet.

Height Discussion Here Climaxes Tour Of Garrison Dam

A one-sided discussion on the Garrison reservoir pool level climaxed a tour of Garrison damsite Tuesday, but there was no organization formed to work for the so-called "high pool."

Such a development had been suggested prior to Tuesday's tour of about 100 representatives of North Dakota civic groups, but the

matter was not brought up. About 50 attended the meeting here which followed the tour.

It was one man against the field Tuesday in what was largely a rehash of arguments in the lengthy controversy.

Lone spokesman for the 1,830-foot or "low" pool level was State Senator Iver Solberg of Ray, in Williams county. Solberg spoke frequently in behalf of the city of Williston, which will need dike protection from the pool level at 1,850 feet.

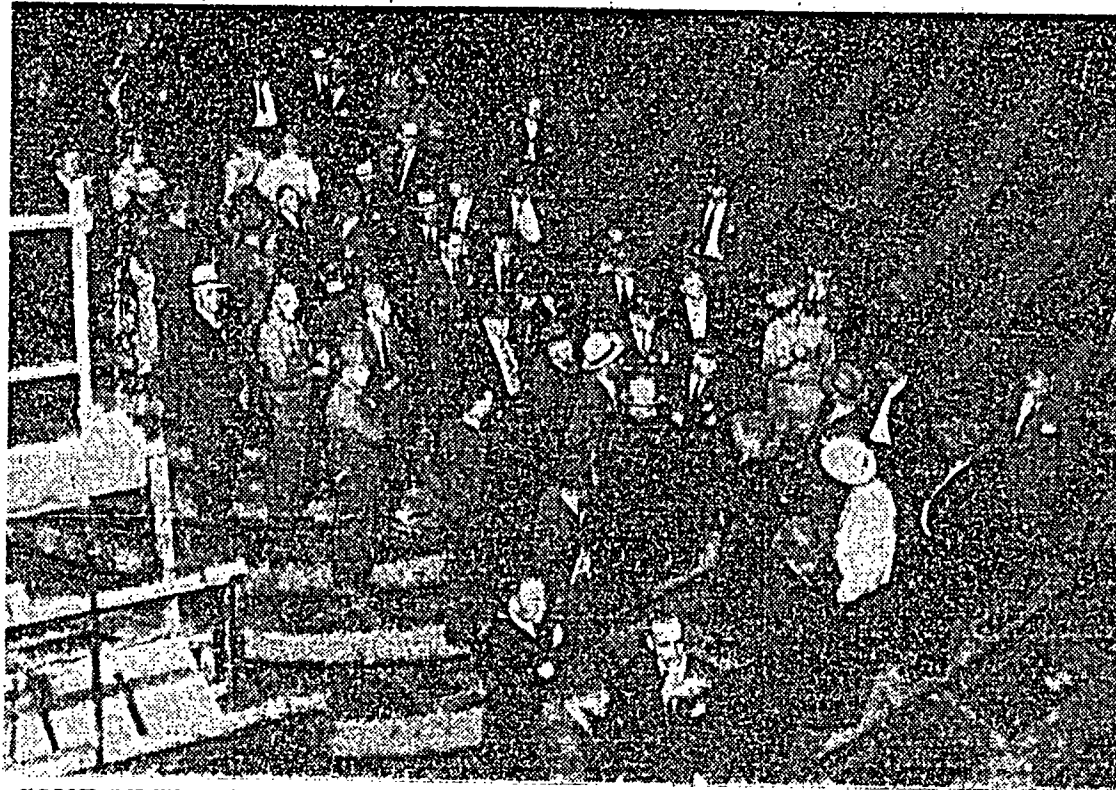
Other speakers, mainly from Bismarck, New Rockford, and Devils Lake, favored the higher pool level.

The meeting was presided over by Earle F. Tucker of Bismarck, a member of the state water commission and also chairman of the Bismarck Chamber of Commerce water committee, which had called the meeting.

These were the main points of Solberg's position:

1. Dikes at Williston would cause seepage into the town, be a threat to the city, and deter new business establishments.
2. The Great Northern railway would take its tracks 8 or 9 miles north out of the city if an 1,850-foot pool is created.
3. A higher pool level would take 6,000,000 acre feet of water from the Missouri-Souris diversion project and sell Missouri-Souris down the river.
4. Existing federal law does not authorize an 1,850-foot pool level

'And This Is the Test Tunnel'



SOME OF THE APPROXIMATELY 100 persons who toured Garrison dam and Riverdale Tuesday are shown above in the unfinished portion of the test tunnel driven last year for engineering observation purposes. The group saw work on all phases of the huge project, now nearing a seasonal high. Above they are being told that when Garrison dam is completed the finished test tunnel will be one of the power tubes used in generating electricity.

to Tucker Tuesday by M. M. Millhouse of Williston, who wired, "fair-minded men should never object to public discussion of such a vital issue."

Persons from Fargo, Valley City, Jamestown, Bismarck, Mandan, Dickinson, Devils Lake, New Rockford, New England, Elgin and Hebron attended the meeting here. Williston, Minot and Grand Forks were apparently not directly represented.

At one point in the discussion Russ Dushinske, Devils Lake, said that a Williston delegation had agreed to an 1,850-foot pool at an Omaha meeting of the inter-agency committee.

standing," Dushinske said, "Devils Lake is all for Missouri-Souris. It is also for the 1,850-foot pool level. We need it to get Fort Peck water."

from the Great Northern saying it would move its tracks if the higher pool is allowed.

Answers to these points made by Col. J. S. Seybold, Garrison district engineer, and other speakers:

ONE—The Williston dikes would be 12 feet high, stop seepage, and would have not more than 4 to 6 feet of water against them on an average of less than one month out of every four years.

TWO—The Great Northern's tracks would be adequately protected at Williston by often-used engineering techniques.

THREE—The higher Garrison dam level actually makes the Missouri-Souris irrigation project possible by replacing storage capacity at Fort Peck reservoir upstream, permitting Fort Peck water to be drawn off for Missouri-Souris.

FOUR—Existing federal laws does authorize the 1,850-foot pool.

Seybold said that the Lewis and Clark and Buford-Trenton irrigation projects in the Williston area would not be inundated, but would get dike protection from the pool that would make them safer from flood than they are now.

There were frequent exchanges between Solberg and Tucker, who has rejected a Williston challenge to debate the question.

At one point Tucker told Solberg, "You just want an argument. You're holding Missouri-Souris back."

Solberg replied, "I came here to get the facts before the people. The only way to do it is by getting a damn good argument going."

The debate challenge was renewed

"Oh, so they were supposed to go to the meeting with closed minds?" asked John O. Hjelle, Bismarck.

"Smart men change their minds, fools never do," volunteered Tucker from the speaker's platform.

"Do you consider me a fool?" Solberg snapped at Tucker.

"I didn't mean it. I apologize," Tucker replied.

At another point Tucker said he thought Solberg had "made a darn good plea for being all alone. It's a darn poor community that won't help him out."

Hjelle said he regretted the discussion "has gotten to be a Williston vs. North Dakota argument. We feel we can get the benefits of an 1,850-foot pool level without hurting Williston. I can't convince Solberg. He can't convince me. That kind of argument gets no place."

At a suggestion from the audience, Tucker read his second telegram from Millhouse renewing the debate challenge.

"We haven't missed one thing in this wire," Tucker said.

"This isn't a debate," replied Solberg. "Let's be straight on that."

"To correct any possible misunder-

of it would be below the 1,850-foot level, Seybold said. He said most of Williston lies at an elevation above 1,870 feet.

Seybold entered a "categorical denial" of a charge by Solberg that the corps of engineers wanted to "sell Missouri-Souris down the river."

"We're always for Missouri-Souris, but it would be a great error to throw this water away," he said, referring to water storage capacity which will be lost to North Dakota if Garrison reservoir is lowered.

Solberg said he was "delighted" to learn this.

"It's been perfectly obvious all the time," Seybold retorted.

J. J. Walsh, secretary of the state water commission, said that at the high level Garrison reservoir could irrigate 800,000 acres in central North Dakota that Missouri-Souris could not help.

When Solberg asked whether any businessmen would come into a town "surrounded on three sides by dikes," a Devils Lake man replied.

"Yes, look at your big Mississippi river towns behind dikes. Look at New Orleans—it's doing all right."

Blow

JUNE 8, 1949

PRICE FIVE CENTS

Riverdale Safes

Lemke to Continue Fight For 'Low' Garrison Level

By RICHARD P. POWERS
WASHINGTON, — (P) — Rep. Lemke (R-ND) said Wednesday he will continue to fight for a "low" pool level in the Garrison, N. D. reservoir.

The North Dakotan is seeking to have congress spell out in separate legislation a limitation on the pool level of 1,830 feet above sea level.

He told a reporter he is "getting all the facts" to give to the house public works committee, which held a hearing on his bill last week. Chairman Whittington (D-Miss), however, told a reporter that "the hearing on the bill by Mr. Lemke is completed and we will not hear any more witnesses."

This would not prevent Lemke from giving his "facts" to the committee for inclusion in the record.

Lemke is irked at Maj. Gen. Lewis A. Pick, chief of the army engineers, and the engineers in general.

"We will see if Gen. Pick makes the law or not," Lemke said.

He was alluding to testimony by Pick last week that the army engineers have always contemplated a pool elevation back of the Garrison dam of 1,850 feet above sea

is demonstrated that there is need for the higher level."

Warne said the reclamation bureau has not agreed to the higher pool elevation.

Up to this year congress has restricted the pool level to 1,830 feet in annual appropriation bills for the civil functions of the army engineers.

The house this year again approved such a limitation, but the senate struck it out. This issue is now before a joint conference committee.

Lemke seeks in his bill before the public works committee to write the limitation into permanent law.

For 1,830

Burdick Demands Pick Investigation

WASHINGTON—(P)—Rep. Burdick (R-ND) said Tuesday an "in-

Yeggs Net \$6,000 In Two Pre-Dawn Damsite Burglaries

Special to The Tribune

RIVERDALE — Safe-blowing yeggs got away with approximately \$6,000 in post-midnight burglaries of two Riverdale stores early Wednesday.

Proprietors estimated that they took \$3,500 in cash from a blasted safe in the new Riverdale grocery store and another \$2,500 in cash from a safe in the town's new drug store.

Local police said the burglaries appeared to have taken place about 1:30 a. m. Both were discovered when the stores were opened Wednesday morning about 7 o'clock. Riverdale Chief of Police G. W. Fleming said nitroglycerin was used to break open the grocery store safe, but nobody reported hearing the explosion.

He said the yeggs "must have used gloves because we have checked carefully but haven't been able to find a single fingerprint."

Lemke said Wednesday, which says whether the dam should be high or low. It merely provided for a dam to store 17,000,000 acre feet of water. An 1,830 foot level will do that.

"The law would permit raising the level, but only upon joint agreement by the army engineers and the reclamation bureau. The reclamation bureau has never agreed to a higher pool level. The bureau representative at the 1945 meeting in Omaha did not agree.

"I hope we are still governed by law — and not by governors and army engineers."

He was referring to governors of the Missouri basin states who are members of the inter-agency committee.

William E. Warne, assistant secretary of the interior department, asked by a reporter for his views of the issue, replied:

"My understanding is that our agreement calls for a level of 1,830 feet, but it could be higher if it

engineers, and his connection with the building of the Garrison, N. D., dam.

Burdick also said in a statement prepared for the Congressional Record that Pick's "dictatorial policy of buying land without authority of law should be included, and a check made of what money has been expended on this dam."

The congressman is in disagreement with Pick on the pool elevation back of the gigantic dam.

"All this controversy could be ended if Gen. Pick would follow the law and build a dam to contain 17,000,000 acre feet as he himself, originally proposed," Burdick said.

The North Dakotan is backing a proposal by Rep. T. Lemke (R-ND) that the pool elevation be held to 1,830 feet above sea level until need is shown for a higher pool.

Pick favors an 1,850-foot level. He recently told a house committee that the lower pool level would wreck development of plans for flood control, irrigation, navigation and other work in the Missouri river basin.

Burdick said the 1944 law authorizing the Missouri basin project gave irrigation priority over navigation. He said Pick wants the high pool to assure water for a nine-foot channel in the low reaches of the Missouri.

Burdick also contended the high dam would threaten three irrigation projects near his home town of Williston, N. D.

St. John said he could find no indication that the burglars went into the front of the store at all, because no merchandise had been touched so far as he could determine.

From the fact that the burglars had been able to shove a safe weighing nearly half a ton from one part of the grocery store to another, investigators deduced that there were at least two or three of them.

They also surmised that the burglars were somewhat acquainted with the Riverdale routine, because the breakins were timed so as to coincide with pay-day and also because they came between hourly police beat patrols.

A policeman checks doors of the two stores, as well as other business places in the area, every hour on the hour. Apparently the burglars knew this and timed their raid accordingly. The actual hour of the raid was a guess, investigators said.

grocery store, said the store's 850-pound safe had been dragged from the store office in about the middle of the building and blown into "a twisted, useless hunk of metal" in the back room.

He said the burglars left "a couple of hundred dollars" in silver in the safe and didn't take a number of checks which it held.

He said that the exact amount taken was not yet determined, but "guessed" that it would be in the neighborhood of \$3,500.

"It's almost payday for workers on the dam, and so we had an unusually large amount of cash on hand in order to be able to take care of their checks," he explained. "It's a good thing some of the men got paid Tuesday or we'd have had still more cash for the yegs."

The drug store safe was pried open, said W. G. St. John, one of its proprietors.

He said he was uncertain exactly how much currency the thieves took, but said it was "somewhere around \$2,500." The safe was pushed over onto its side and "jimmied open."

About \$8 in silver was left untouched and checks were scattered on the floor. The cash register with a considerable amount of money in it was not touched either.

Minot - June Dakotans Wire Support Of High Pool

WASHINGTON-(P)-The house public works committee received a dozen telegrams from North Dakota in support of "high" pool elevation back of the \$200,000,000 Garrison, N. D., dam now under construction.

All opposed legislation before the committee which would limit the height of the reservoir to 1,830 feet above sea level. Likewise, they supported the position of the army engineers who favor a pool elevation of 1,850 feet.

The dam is being built to 1,874 feet above sea level. This would permit the higher pool elevation.

The house, in passing the civil function appropriation bill, added an amendment by William Lemke, Rep. of North Dakota, that would restrict the level of 1,830 feet. The senate, however, tossed this out in passing the bill. The issue now is before a joint conference committee.

Lemke is seeking by his legislation before the public works committee to write the restriction into law without resorting to annual appropriation bill riders.

The telegrams, placed in the committee record, were from:

Fargo Chamber of Commerce; Kiwanis club of New Rockford; State Sen. Clyde Duffy of Devils Lake; Valley City Chamber of Commerce; Bismarck Association

Ask Approval Of Garrison Power Lines

Washington - (P) - A group of North Dakota rural electric co-operatives asked the senate appropriations sub-committee Thursday to approve funds for immediate construction of power lines from the Garrison, N. D., dam.

Spokesmen for the group said \$5,000,000 would be needed for this purpose in the next year, with eventual cost of the lines \$14,000,000.

Obed A. Wyam, president of the North Dakota Association of Rural Electric co-operatives, said if the lines are built now the rural electrification administration has indicated it will lend \$6,000,000 for construction of a steam power plant at Minot, N. D.

Wyam explained that if the lines are not built until the Garrison dam is completed in 1954, the co-ops, desperately in need of power, will be forced to wait for it many years.

If lines are started at once, and the steam plant constructed, power shortage will soon be relieved, he explained.

The proposed lines are part of the Missouri valley development program now being undertaken by the reclamation bureau. When the Garrison dam is completed, they will serve to distribute power from that project.

Other witnesses favoring funds for construction of transmission lines were Senators Young (R-ND) and Langer (R-ND); Joe Weltin, president, Baker Electric co-operative, Cando, N. D.; Palmer Stadium, manager; Baker co-operative; Robert Torsen, secretary, Baker co-operative; Edgar M. Arnston, manager, Tri-County Electric co-operative, Carrington, N. D.; P. J. Donnelly, president of the Nodak Rural Electric co-operative, Grand Forks; Nels Solheim, director, Verendrye Electric co-op, Velva, N. D.; Lester Holmes, manager, North Central Electric co-operative, Bottineau, N. D., and Joe Condon, manager, R.S.R. Electric co-operative.

Gov. Peterson Asks 'Break'

F. D. L...

Garrison Trial Motion Denied

FARGO-(P)-A U. S. government motion for a new trial in a Garrison dam condemnation case was denied here Wednesday in federal court by U. S. District Judge Charles J. Vogel.

The case had been disposed of in Bismarck Apr. 14. Defendants Sadle and H. T. Burns of Garrison were awarded \$86,797.89 by a federal court jury.

The government attorney objected Wednesday to irrigation data and pictures of the land which were submitted as evidence during the trial at Bismarck.

House Committee Receives Pro-1,850 Pool Telegrams

WASHINGTON-(P)-The house public works committee received a dozen telegrams Thursday from North Dakota in support of a "high" pool elevation back of the \$200,000,000 Garrison, N. D., dam now under construction.

All opposed legislation before the committee by Rep. Lemke (R-ND) which would limit the height of the reservoir to 1,830 feet above sea level. Likewise, they supported the position of the army engineers who favor a pool elevation of 1,850 feet.

The dam is being built to 1,874 feet above sea level. This would permit the higher pool elevation.

The telegrams, placed in the committee record, were from:

Fargo Chamber of Commerce,

Dickinson Chamber of Commerce, Kiwanis club of New Rockford, State Sen. Clyde Duffy of Devils Lake, the Valley City Chamber of Commerce, Bismarck Association of Commerce, City Commissioner Glen Minor of Devils Lake, R. L. Dushinske, editor of the Devils Lake Journal, New Rockford city commission, President F. R. Frederickson of the Devils Lake Chamber of Commerce, Fred C. Hagen of the Fargo board of city commissioners and Mayor William E. Olson of Devils Lake.

Rep. Burdick (R-ND), who has sided with Lemke in his fight, said in a statement that the "taxpayers of the nation can be saved \$48,000,000 by restricting the pool level to 1,830 feet.

Dam Intake Bids

shinske, editor of the Devils Lake Journal; New Rockford city commission; Pres. F. R. Frederickson of the Devils Lake Chamber of Commerce; Fred C. Hagen of the Fargo board of city commissioners; Mayor William E. Olson of Devils Lake.

Rep. Burdick (R-N.D.), who sided with Lemke in his fight, said in a statement that the "taxpayers of the nation can be saved \$48,000,000" by restricting the pool level at 1,830 feet.

Pierre, S. D.—North and South Dakota should be given a "little break" in the distribution of power from Missouri river dams, Gov. Val Peterson of Nebraska said Friday in a radio panel discussion.

Peterson said he would "like to see each one of the states to which it is feasible to pipe (Missouri river) power, receive a fair and just share of that power. In South Dakota and North Dakota much valuable farming soil is to be covered by water and I should think that if anyone has a little break in power it should be those states."

He said Nebraska, which has top state-wide priority for public-produced power through its public power districts, "should have just our fair share of the power that's developed at Ft. Randall" or other river dams.

Governor Mickelson protested that the federal power preference law is "inequitable." The law gives top priority to power to public bodies. Nebraska has applied for 367,000 kilowatts of firm power, while South Dakota preference users—rural electric co-operatives and municipalities—have applied for 61,000 kilowatts.

Bids on the 200-foot high intake structure at Garrison dam will be opened at 2:30 p.m. July 21 in Bismarck, Col. J. S. Seybold, Garrison district engineer, announced Monday.

The steel and reinforced concrete structure will divert reservoir water into the eight flood control and power tunnels which will be the Missouri's customary route past the dam. The spillway will be used principally as a safety gauge in high water.

The intake will be 170 feet wide and 540 feet long. It will house gates to open and close access to each tunnel, with overhead cranes to operate them. There will also be an office and other equipment in the intake structure.

100 Corps of Engineers Employees Presented With Service Awards



THIRTY YEARS OF SERVICE to the government were commemorated at Ft. Lincoln Thursday, when two Corps of Engineers received awards marking three decades of employment by the government. Left to right in the picture are Col. J. S. Seybold who presented the awards, Michael Hines and Lynn T. Webb, who received them, and Helen McNeely, the Colonel's secretary who received an award for 10 years service.

One hundred corps of engineers employees were honored Thursday at Ft. Lincoln with the presentation of service awards by Col. J. S. Seybold, Garrison district engineer.

The group was headed by a pair of veterans who have each completed 30 years with the government. They were Michael J. Hines, who works in the town management division and Lynn T. Webb in the administrative section.

Hines first went to work for the government with the quartermaster corps at Ft. Leavenworth, Kan. He was employed there for 25 years and then came to Ft. Lincoln in 1937, after leaving government service for a year.

During this stay at Ft. Lincoln he

Freund, Frank Furlong, Earl Garrett, George Gavin, Antone Gorenc, Alvin Heald, Kenneth Horn, Everett Knutson, Lisle Langley, George Murphy, Whitfield Oglesby, Robert Parke, James Schick, Morris Smith, Edward Snyder, Adin Stringham, Egile Summers Sr., Henry Stratton, John Swain, Lawrence Townsend, Shirley A. VonEschen, Clyde Walters, James Whitaker, James In-Wininger, Sidney Bears, Alden Canterbury, Edward Cottrell, Garnett Fleming, Edmund Hazel, Charles Rogers, William Stephenson, Clarence Thompson, Paul Tobin, George Wright, Charles Burdette, John Kenton, Lige Mitchell, Donald Beard, Herbert Beene, Nevin Boemann, Harris Burke, Willard D...

Clarence Lied, Millard Long, Kenneth Lord, George Makela, Hilbert Michel, John Nikko, Harold Pratt, Robert Sanders, Carneal Smith, Phillip Strong, Alf. Swanson, Gus Swartz, Durward Washburn, Floyd Williams, Frederic Witzsigman, Kingsley Woodworth, Vincent Young, Robert Barbour, Kenneth Ekblad, Spencer Farrington, Frank Maxey, Kamp Grundmeyer, Charles Maxwell, Helen McNeely, Andrew Michals, Joseph Parker, Harry Rueppel, Robert Seger, William Smart, Elmer Vaughan, Lester Wetzberger and Olaf Lein, Jr.

and the corps of engineers. He plans to retire Aug. 31 of this year.

Webb started his career with the government on the Wilson Dam in Tennessee where he worked from 1918 until 1926. He worked on the dams' hydroelectric plant from then until 1934 when he went to Nashville where he was employed on the Muskingham river flood control project until 1937.

In 1937 he worked on dam and levee construction in Arkansas and spent the next seven years on the Denison, Tex. dam. He then transferred to the corp of engineers at Dallas, Tex. and finally came here in 1946.

Only one woman was included in the 100 employees receiving awards. She was Helen McNeely, currently serving as secretary to Col. Seybold.

She received a 10-year award for service which started in 1936 at Ft. Peck, Mont. From there she transferred to Texas and then to Virginia. She returned to Texas and later went to Chicago with the corps of engineers. She came to Ft. Lincoln in August of 1946, taking her present position.

Receiving 20-year awards were Fred Blanks, Ernest Borcharding, Joseph Sanders and John W. Silbert, Jr., all of the construction division; Louis J. Roscoe in town management and Taylor Fisher in the fiscal section.

The ten-year awards went to Charles Allaire, Clinton Arnot, Albert Arrington, Lionel Barbeau, Emil Blomme, Wayne Bruce, Paul

con. William Fowler, Raymond Gelnett, Charles Golder, Earl Graham, Robert Hayes, Barney Johnson, Earl Kimm, Kenneth Lane,

Ask Another \$4 Million For Berthold Indians

WASHINGTON—(P)—The senate interior committee Monday recommended another \$4,000,000 be provided for expenses in moving Ft. Berthold Indians from the site of the Garrison dam and reservoir.

Their reservation will be flooded by the reservoir.

Congress already has appropriated \$5,000,000 for purchase of land of individual Indians.

The additional sum would take care of various tribal rights and what a committee aide described as "intangibles."

Work at Garriso

By JACK CASE
Tribune Staff Writer

RIVERDALE—Garrison dam this week resembled a multi-ring circus with two of the main rings going full blast and the third just starting to roll.

The spotlight was on the Garrison Builders and the Peter Kiewit-Morrison and Knudsen combine. These firms hold the contracts for stage I and II of the embankment (east and west sides).

But edging into the picture more strongly every day is the S. A. Healy Co. of Chicago, the firm that is going to build the eight huge tunnels that will carry the entire flow of the river when the dam is complete.

The major work going on is still directed toward the embankment, however. Between them the two firms are moving more than 170,000 cubic yards of earth in each

24-hour period, or enough to build the entire Dickinson dam in day and a half.

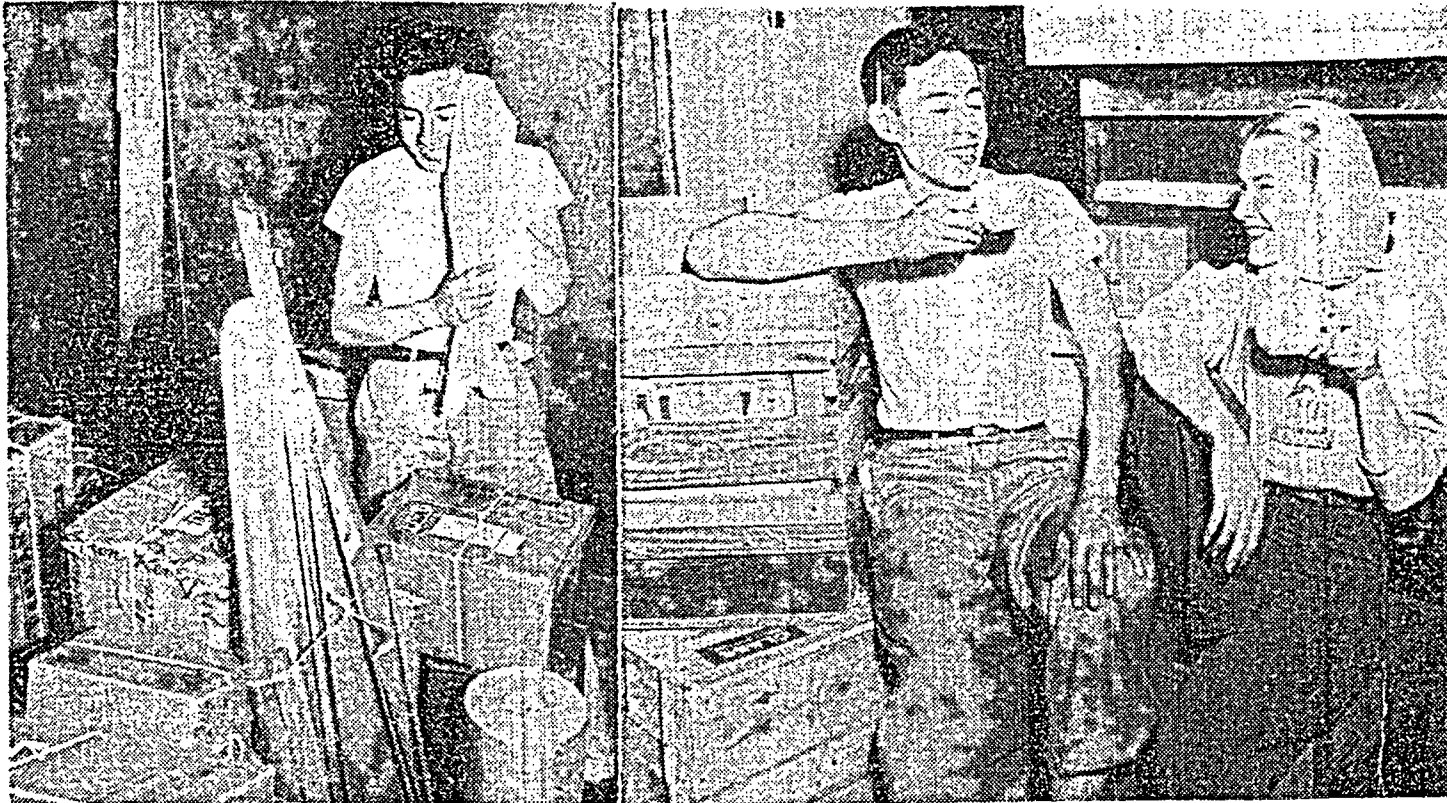
The PK-MK combine, after spring plagued by a series of minor difficulties, has finally hit its stride and by Thursday was moving more than 100,000 cubic yards a day with the total still going up.

Garrison Builders, who don't have as much equipment as the other outfit, are getting almost 75,000 yards daily, a figure considerably larger than their best efforts last year.

Work On West Bank

Garrison Builders are doing most of their work on the west side of the river, where their section of the embankment lies. However, they also have contracted to place the piling in the center of the dam and at present their "gantry" tower, used for driving piling, is operating on the east side of the stream.

Move to Riverdale Big



THERE'S A LOT of packing going on at Ft. Lincoln these days, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert N. M. Urash are getting their share of it. Approximately 100 employees of the Engineering division of the Garrison District and their families are being transferred to Riverdale.

WITH THE PACKING almost completed, and the Urashes take a breath along with one last cup of coffee in their old home. About 300 persons are affected by the transfer. It takes eight to 10 men making daily trips to Riverdale to move the 150 to 200 tons of household goods. In addition, office equipment of the Engineering division also must be hauled to the new headquarters.

Hitting Top Speed Stride

PK-MK are working both sides because they have to haul gravel from the west side for use in building their east side embankment. This comes from the area which will eventually comprise the intake channel through which the river will be diverted.

On the east side they have started excavation of the spillway area. The dirt from this section is going to the east side of the embankment.

Nor is the Healy company idle. They have an immense amount of preparation ahead of them before they can start work on the tunnels themselves. By Thursday, they were making very visible progress toward at end.

One of their most important needs is a power plant. This building is located on the west side of the river and is now very near completion. The huge generators which

will supply the power for excavation, the concrete mixing plant and the conveyor belts to handle the materials are already in place and the building is about half done.

The ditches through which their conveyor belts will run are also progressing rapidly. They have also started work on the foundation for their concrete mixing plant which will be the largest ever operated in North Dakota.

Town Work Progresses

With the three main rings humming with activity, many of the dam's "sideshows" are also going forward under a full head of steam.

Several of these are in the town itself. The National Builders Co. of Alexandria, Minn., has the contract for 41 permanent houses which comprise "stage III of the town-site." Basements are being dug so fast it looks as though a whole colony of gophers had been at work

in the town. Several of the houses are already taking shape.

The street lighting and graveling program is also progressing rapidly. Most of the main streets in the town have now received a thick gravel covering and the white way system keeps the town well illuminated.

Out on the job, the extension of the railroad, being built by the W. A. Smith Co. Kansas City, is pushing rapidly toward completion. This will be used to haul materials for the tunnels and intake structure on the west side.

The Bureau of Reclamation's sub power station, located on a high side bluff is also taking shape as are the Healy Co. barracks in the town site.

And from a less practical standpoint, the engineers themselves are landscaping the shopping area, smoothing it out and planting grass.

Job for Ft. Lincoln Families



THERE GOES the furniture. Frank Millen (front) and Pat Bearsdale (back) of Minot carry out a desk as Mrs. Urash holds the door open for them. All moving expenses are paid by the individuals affected, but reimbursements will be made later.



NEIGHBORS DENNY CARLSON, 5, and Boots, the cocker spaniel, are just in time to say good-bye to the departing Urash family. Boots feels so sad about it all, that he can hardly bear to look at Mrs. Urash. The Real Estate, Construction, and Town's Management divisions of the Garrison district moved out to new quarters at Riverdale last. The administration division still remains at Ft. Lincoln headquar

Sloan Takes Issue To Pick Statement On Garrison Level

WASHINGTON — (AP) — W. G. Sloan, former reclamation bureau engineer, says "no agreement" has been reached between the Interior Department and the army engineers on the height of the pool level back of the Garrison, N. D., dam now under construction.

Sloan now is chairman of the Missouri Basin Inter-Agency committee. He represents the Interior Department on the committee, which includes governors of the Missouri Basin states.

He is co-author with Maj. Gen. Lewis A. Pick, chief of the army engineers, of the Pick-Sloan plan for development of the Missouri river basin.

In a statement sent to Rep. Lemke (R-ND), who made it public, Sloan took issue with Pick on the latter's testimony June 1 before the house public works committee.

Both testified that day on a measure by Lemke which would limit the pool level to 1,830 feet above sea level. But Pick spoke last and Sloan had no chance to reply then to Pick.

Pick at that time criticized Sloan, saying the latter was "mistaken" in his earlier testimony.

In Tuesday's statement, Sloan said he could not agree with Pick that an 1,830-foot pool level would "wreck the entire development."

Sloan contended that an 1,850-foot pool level desired by Pick had never been agreed to by the Interior Department.

Sloan claimed that the original understanding was to have a pool level that would provide 17,000,000 acre feet capacity of water storage back of the Garrison dam. He said the 1,830-foot level would provide this. He added:

"When army engineers found that at elevation 1,850 they could obtain 23,000,000 acre-feet of storage capacity they then insisted that elevation 1,850 was the control point rather than the required capacity."

"To date no attempt has been made by the army engineers to prove to anyone that the additional 6,000,000 acre feet of storage is re-

which to change its position on the agreed upon 17,000,000 acre feet.

"The general (Pick) feels that if the additional 6,000,000 acre feet cannot be provided it will serve to wreck the entire Missouri basin program. With this I cannot agree. Interior has found no necessity for the additional 6,000,000 acre feet of capacity."

Pick said at the June 1 hearing that it was understood at a 1945 meeting of the inter-agency committee that the dam would be built to permit a pool level of 1,850 feet.

Commenting on this, Sloan said Tuesday the Interior Department at that time insisted on the phrase "permitting" the higher pool level. If later studies and agreements showed the necessity for the higher elevation. He said such agreements have not been reached.

Sloan said that prior to this year it has not been necessary to reach an agreement with the army engineers on the height of the pool level because such a limitation has been placed in annual appropriation bills.

The senate, however, struck out this limitation in passing the 1950 appropriation bill for the civil functions of the army engineers.

Sloan said that the army engineers are acting arbitrarily in going ahead with plans for an 1,850-foot pool level. He says there is no need for the high pool for many years.

He is seeking by his legislation to put a definite limitation on the pool height until the need is shown in later years for a higher elevation.

Although the house public works

Gen. Sturgis Well Pleased By First View of Damsite

Brig. Gen. Samuel D. Sturgis, new Missouri river division engineer for the U. S. army corps of engineers, had his first look at Garrison dam Wednesday and was well pleased with what he saw.

"I've seen and had responsibility for a good many large reservoirs, but nothing the scope of Garrison," the general said on his return to Bismarck from Riverdale just before returning to division headquarters in Omaha.

"The good progress that has been made here, on both sides of the river where construction is under way, impressed me very much," he said.

Although it was his first visit here since assuming charge of the army's vast Missouri basin program, it wasn't his first visit to North Dakota by any means. Sturgis was appointed to the United States military academy at West Point, N. Y., as a resident of Fargo, by former U. S. Senator McCumber of North Dakota. His grandfather commanded the famed Seventh cavalry at Old Ft. Lincoln and his father also was appointed to the military academy from Dakota Territory.

"Knowing this territory as I do from previous experience, I can't help but be impressed with the tremendous value water in all its forms of use will be to this state and to the whole Missouri basin when projects like Garrison are completed and operating. The benefits will be tremendous," Sturgis said.

Sturgis said he expects to return to North Dakota about June 29, at

which time he will visit principally northwestern and eastern parts of the state, including the entire Missouri-Souris project area. He hopes then to inspect the upper end of the Garrison reservoir area.

His present trip here, he said, was part of his effort to acquaint himself as rapidly as possible with the projects under his supervision.

authorized and, until such showing is made, Interior has no basis on

ington (D-Miss) has not brought it up for action.

Power Lines Built At Once

A group of North Dakota rural electric cooperatives on June 12 asked a senate appropriation committee to appropriate funds for immediate construction of power lines from the Garrison dam.

Obed A. Wyum, president of the North Dakota Association of Rural Electric Cooperatives, and spokesman for the group, said \$5,000,000 would be needed for this purpose during next year. The eventual cost of the lines would be \$14,000,000.

He said if the lines are built now the rural electrification administration has indicated it will lend \$6,000,000 for construction of a steam power plant at Minot.

is completed in 1954, the coops, desperately in need of power, will be forced to wait for it many years.

If lines are started at once, and the steam plant constructed, power shortage will soon be relieved, he explained.

The proposed lines are part of the Missouri valley development program now being undertaken by the reclamation bureau. When the Garrison dam is completed, they will serve to distribute power from that project.

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BURDICK SCORES THE ENGINEERS

Congressman Usher L. Burdick has released the following I-told-you-so attack on the Army Engineers:

"I was in hope that the Hoover Commission's plan of re-organization of the government would be adopted. It was merely a hope, however, for I knew what a powerful lobby this report would have to hurdle before becoming law. I have pointed out to the people of this country, time after time, that the Corps of Army Engineers is supported in Congress by a powerful lobby. I pointed out, some time ago, that in building the Garrison Dam, the Army Engineers paid no attention to the law creating the dam. I said they were arrogant, unconcerned with the wishes of the people and had an idea that they were bigger than Congress and bigger than the President. Some thought I was too much alarmed over this agency of the government. The facts now show that I understand the situation, and that the Corps of Engineers are entrenched in Civil Functions deeper than I first thought. The truth is coming out, and coming out fast. Who composes this army lobby is coming out also.

"As it appears now, the Corps of Army Engineers will be exempted from the provisions of the Hoover Commission's plan and will be enabled to hang onto the Civil Functions, which the Hoover Commission advised against. It is almost certain that if any bill is passed at this session, putting into effect the recommendations of the Hoover Commission, it will have to pass in such a way that these engineers cannot be reached by the terms of the bill. I say to you that this Army Engineer's lobby is stronger than I at first thought. If it is

3 Nebraska Power Agencies To Deal Separately For Missouri Basin Power

WASHINGTON (AP) - Three public power organizations in Nebraska have agreed to deal separately with the federal government for Missouri river basin project electric power, Secretary of the Interior Krug said Thursday.

They are the Nebraska association of rural public power districts, the consumers public power district and the Nebraska public power system.

They are the largest among several potential wholesale customers in Nebraska who, under the law, would have preference in the purchase of power as public bodies or cooperatives.

The three will request separate allotments and will make separate contracts with the Bureau of reclamation, Krug said in a statement. Their agreement has been taken under advisement, he added.

The power is to come from a dam now under construction at Fort Randall, S. D. It will be

supplemented by power from Garrison dam, now being built north of Bismarck.

Krug said power allocation studies are under way thruout the Missouri river basin, and initial allocations will be made as soon as possible. Early action on power allocation is necessary so that plans may be completed for construction of the transmission system.

Legislation is pending in congress to keep 50 per cent of a plant's power production for the state in which power is generated. If adopted, this practice could interfere greatly with plans for basin-wide distribution of power, department officials said.

Editorial

Let The People Decide

Two senators have introduced in the United States senate a bill providing for the holding of referendums "among citizens of states to determine their wishes with respect to the establishment of valley authorities, which include the states."

In other words, if the proposal were adopted, before a Missouri Valley Authority could be created, it would be necessary to conduct a vote among the citizens of the valley to determine whether such

McLean Sheriff Finds No Clues In Riverdale Jobs

RIVERDALE — (AP) — Authorities Thursday were without a single tangible clue, said McLean County Sheriff Elmer Carr, in the \$6,000 burglary early Wednesday of two Riverdale stores.

can be put through which interferes with the Army Engineers. They are strong enough to determine any legislation that applies to them, regardless of the people. Unlimited power during war times has had the effect of building in this country a military dictatorship which is going to be difficult to stop."

THE BISMARCK TRIBUNE—Wednesday, June 15, 1949

McLean County Independent
THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1949

For the past several years, there has been a lot of yap and hollar about local determination of local issues, local autonomy, self government and all that sort of thing, both at home and abroad. The theory is that people in an area should be permitted to decide for themselves issues affecting primarily themselves and their area.

On this theory, the proposal of the two senators looks worthy enough. Certainly the people of any river valley should have the most to say about how that valley is to be developed. If they want it to be done under an authority-type agency, probably it should be done that way. If they don't it probably should be done some other way.

There would be no better way of finding out how they DO feel about it than through referendums such as has been proposed by the two senators.

anybody," said Carr.

Carr, who investigated the torn safes in this Garrison dam construction town's grocery store and drug store, said neither was blown with explosives. Riverdale police first said the grocery store safe was blasted open.

"Whoever it was used jimmies," Carr said. "It was definitely not a blast job."

This cleared up a minor mystery of Wednesday when it appeared that none of Riverdale's 3,000 residents heard the blast reported to have wrecked the grocery store safe.

Carr said a close inspection of the two safes revealed "one glove print and a lot of smudges."

About \$3,500 was taken from the grocery store and around \$2,500 from the drug store. Both stores were carrying extra cash in this bankless town in anticipation of cashing dam workmen's payday checks.

The burglaries appeared to have taken place around 1:30 a.m., Riverdale police estimated, and were discovered when the stores were opened about 7 a.m.

Garrison Dam Will Produce Twice As Much Power as Huge Ft. Peck

By JOHN O. HJELLE
(Third of a Series)

FORT PECK, MONT.—At the west end of Fort Peck dam on its downstream slope is a building which people in that section of the state proudly refer to as "Montana's skyscraper."

It's the highest building in the state, and the third highest man-made structure. Only two towering smokestacks of the Anaconda Copper company at Butte and Great Falls reach higher into the sky.

The building is the Fort Peck powerhouse. Electricity generated there is milking cows in Burleigh county and toasting bread and lighting lights in thousands of North Dakota farm homes.

As will be true of electricity from Garrison dam when that great structure across the Missouri river in North Dakota is completed, a good deal of the power generated at Fort Peck goes to rural electric cooperatives and to municipalities which need it.

Garrison dam, however, will turn out twice as much electricity when its power plant starts whirring as is now planned at Fort Peck.

At present, two huge generators produce 50,000 kilowatts of electrical energy at Fort Peck. One produces 35,000 kilowatts, the second 15,000.

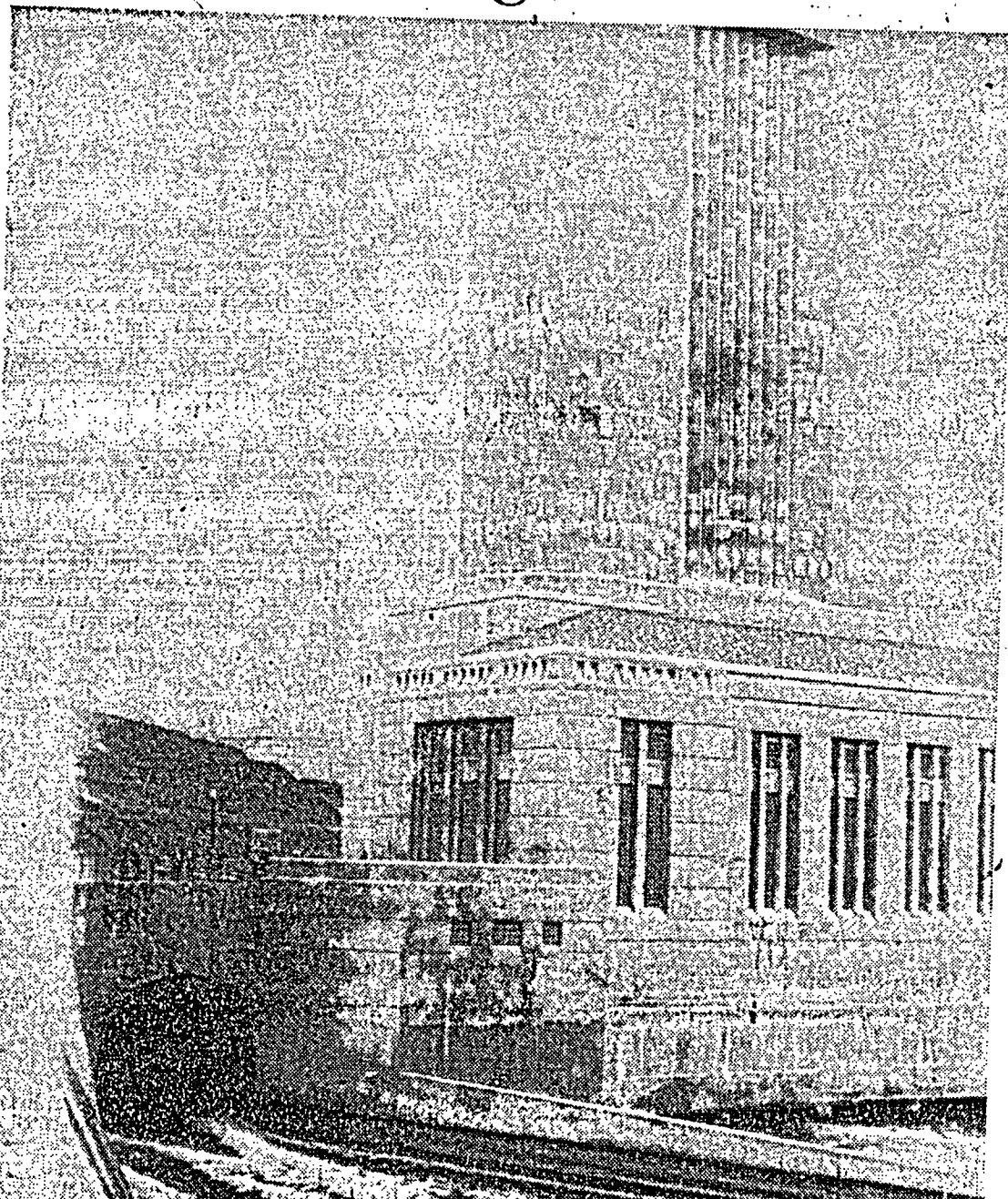
A third generator, soon to be installed, will bring the plant there up to its presently planned capacity of 105,000 kilowatts.

By comparison, Garrison dam 77 miles north of Bismarck will have an initial installed capacity of 240,000 kilowatts—over twice as much as Fort Peck will have with its third generator in operation in about 1951.

The initial power at Garrison will be obtained from three huge generators. Ultimately, two more may be installed, bringing its total capacity to 400,000 kilowatts.

That is more than three times as much electricity as all the electric plants now operating in North Dakota can produce.

Authority for this statement is the Federal Power Commission.



ches 25,000 people, as compared to 1940 census of 16,577. Bismarck claims over 20,000, as compared to the 1940 census of 15,496. Now, close to Fort Peck, is another 5,000 new whereas in 1930 it was little more than 2,000.

This means greater need for electricity. Existing plants are being added, but the Federal Power Commission seems to feel that even the tremendous additions in the books there will still be more than enough power to round.

Fort Peck, expansion may be obtained by replacing the one 15,000-watt generator now in use with another 35,000 kw. generator. Additional diversion tunnels

are four diversion tunnels

ing plants in North Dakota on June 30, 1918, was 131,056 kilowatts. There have been enlargements since then, but not enough to make a great deal of difference. And much of the equipment now being used is not capable of producing electricity in large amounts cheaply and efficiently. It's "high cost production."

While present plans call for only a total of 105,000 kilowatt capacity at Fort Peck, the growing need for
(Continued on Page 3)

more and more electricity which is as crying here in the Northwest as it is throughout most of the nation may necessitate an increase in the size of the plant there.

Farmers' rural electric co-operatives are calling for more and more "juice." More REA lines are being activated almost daily. If all the REA's that want electricity eventually are to get it, more electricity will have to be produced.

Meantime, too, industry is demanding more and more electricity. Cities in the area need more. The city of Minot, for example, estimates that its current population ap-

—each over a mile in length—but only one funnels into the powerhouse now.

At Garrison, five of the eight tunnels which will be bored will be used for power production.

How much power from Fort Peck is coming into North Dakota now is difficult to say, but it is considerable.

Fort Peck power will help build Garrison dam. When the Missouri-Souris project gets started, it will be used there.

Eventually, Fort Peck and Garrison will both be part of a giant power grid spreading over several midwest states, furnishing cheaper electricity for both rural electrification and for municipal use, as well as for industrial use.

Right now, power from Fort Peck is being used by 10 North Dakota rural electrification co-operatives, including the Capital Electric Coop here in Burleigh county.

The others are the Mor-Gran-Son in Morton, Grant and Sloux counties; the Kem, in Kidder, Emmons and McIntosh; the Williams, in Williams county; the McKenzie, in that county; Burke-Divide, in the counties of those names; the Oliver-Meicer in those counties; the West Plains, in the Dickinson area; the Slope, in Slope, Bowman and Adams counties; the Mountrail, in Mountrail county, and the Capital, in Burleigh county.

What power from this source

MONTANA SKYSCRAPER—The powerhouse at Fort Peck is the tallest building in Montana. When this picture was made, water was pouring into Fort Peck reservoir at the rate of about 28,000 cubic feet per second. But only 3,000 cubic feet was released per second. All of that is flowing through the powerhouse and through the diversion tunnel nearest the camera in the above picture. Which meant that all the water then coming down the Missouri from above Fort Peck poured through the outlets seen in this picture.

means to these cooperatives is quickly apparent.

Distributed by the Bureau of Reclamation, it costs the REA co-operative approximately 6 mills a kilowatt hour.

One other cooperative in the area paid .0137 cents per kilowatt hour for the electricity it bought from a commercial steam plant—more than twice as much.

Note: The amount of power which may be produced at Garrison dam will be dependent to a large degree upon the outcome of efforts to restrict the Garrison pool operating level to 1830 feet above sea level. If permitted to be operated at 1850, as planned by the engineers, figures cited here will hold true. If not, the amount of electricity which may be produced at Garrison dam will be cut almost one third, according to Col. J. S. Seybold, district engineer. Since rural electric cooperatives and municipalities get first chance at this power, the amount available for REA and city use would be reduced accordingly.

Huge Ft. Peck Reservoir Shows Garrison's Future

"If it weren't for Fort Peck dam, there would probably be flooding now in the Missouri river below it, particularly below where the Yellowstone flows into the Missouri," said Col. Richard Lee, Fort Peck district engineer for the army's corps of engineers.

He explained it this way:

The channel of the Missouri just below Fort Peck will carry approximately 29,000 cubic feet of water per second (cubic second feet, the engineers call it) without going over its banks.

If all the water now entering the reservoir at its upper end were allowed to escape, bottomlands flooding would result.

Moreover, the Yellowstone river was discharging water into the Missouri at the rate of 40,000 cubic second feet last Friday.

* * *

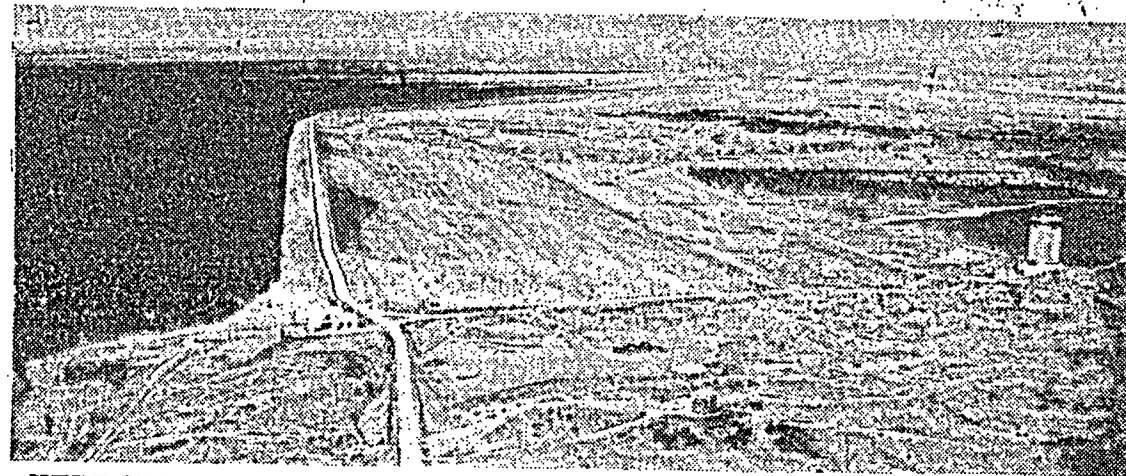
If the full flow of the Missouri were added to this, the river would almost certainly go over its banks.

Thus the dam at Fort Peck contributes mightily to the elimination of floods that would come otherwise with the annual "June rise" created by melted snow-water from the mountains to the west.

When the Missouri flooded at Bismarck a year ago, only a trickle of water was permitted to leave Fort Peck.

And in June, 1948, the gates at Fort Peck were virtually closed while 81,000 cubic feet of water were flowing into the upper end of the reservoir every second. Only 1,000 cubic second feet were permitted to flow through the dam and go downstream.

With the completion of Garrison dam, similar control over flood waters will be exerted there. Garrison will give virtually complete control of flood waters from the Yellowstone, biggest of the Missouri's contributory streams.



HERE IS FORT PECK DAM and reservoir as seen from the east side. From the bottom of the dam slope at right to the bottom of its upper slope—below some 200 feet of water at the left—the great embankment is a mile thick. The dam is about four miles long, including main and dike sections together. The structures at the near end of the dam are diversion tunnel control gates. At the right, below the dam, are the Fort Peck Powerhouse and surge tank housing structure. (Corps of Engineers photo).



By JOHN O. HJELLE
(First of a Series)

FT. PECK, MONT. — Fort Peck reservoir is a deep-green sea of water, almost 200 miles long and 16 miles wide in places.

The dam which holds it back is a mile-wide earth-fill structure—the world's largest—stretching four

miles from the west bank of the Missouri river to the east. At that point in its unruly course, the Missouri flows almost due north.

From it, visitors can get a good idea of what Garrison dam and reservoir will be like when that big project to curb the Missouri in North Dakota is completed.

The two projects have much in common, only in many ways the one at Garrison will be larger. Both are integral parts of the far-reaching Pick-Sloan plan for the development of the Missouri basin's resources, although Ft. Peck was started before the rest of the plan came into being.

Last Saturday was a windy, murky day at Fort Peck. It had rained the night before—something for which the area was thankful after weeks of near drought—and skies threatened rain again. White caps churned the green water, and the wind from the northwest blew cold.

* * *

In this grey setting approximately 20 newspapermen from Montana and North Dakota toured the dam area and the reservoir to get some idea of the scope of the development and how it is working.

to such height, however, should be so me so that the reservoir to the elevation, Mont. director for the information at the written minutes by the minutes setting with the other representatives to agencies to excess which would produce foot of storage (sea level) had to at any time.

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Former Reclamation Backs 1830 Foot Pool

**Writes Lemke That No Agreement
Made With Engineers for Higher**

Harry W. Bashore, former U. S. commissioner, has again added his statement to the Bureau of Reclamation "never agreed above an 1830 operating pool level" for the reservoir.

Bashore's statement was in a letter addressed to Congressman Wm. Lemke at Washington, in comments in the press the last two weeks, and testimony of W. G. Sloan, co-author of the bill who had taken strong issue with General Pick of the Army engineers.

Bashore, who now lives at Mitchell, Nebraska, wrote: "I again state, as I have stated several times before committees of Congress in Washington, the conclusion arrived at by myself and members of my staff while I was commissioner."

"This conclusion was reached after careful consideration of the known and unknown factors. It was my studied conclusion that the reservoir pool should not be allowed to exceed elevation 1830, and that the storage capacity of 17 million acre feet until time and experience demonstrated the practicability of a higher operating level of the reservoir and a consequent greater capacity.

"If the Corps of Engineers and the Congress, in their wisdom, feel that ultimately the reservoir can be operated at a higher level without great damage to the existing improvements (Buford-Trenton and Lewis & Clark irrigation projects and city of Williston) there is no reason why the dam cannot be

built at the level as may be determined by the outlet designed and operated. The operating pool level can be held at elevation 1830."

H. D. Clegg, who was in the Bureau of Reclamation at that time, had no objection, and the Army engineers, of a previous report, stated that the effect of a pool level 17 million acre feet above 1830 would never be

using the reservoir. Today there still remain to be done various finishing touches, such as the improvement of roads—some are being hard-surfaced now—and recreation areas. Contract has been let for the installation of an additional 35,000 kilowatt electric power generator. Last July 4, Fort Peck reservoir was the biggest body of fresh water in the United States, outside of the Great Lakes. It was at record height then, with 16,500,000 cubic acre feet of water in it. So far this is the closest it has come to its maximum planned capacity of 19,500,000 acre feet. (Garrison's maximum planned capacity is 23,000,000 acre feet).

* * *

In the reservoir last Saturday were 14,500,000 cubic acre ft. of water. And more water was coming in at the upper end at the rate of about 28,000 cubic feet per second.

—(U)— V. A. WILSON, DODGE CITY, KANS.

Riverdale Vignettes - - 2

'That's Man's Work,' Says Renee' of Dam

By JACK CASE
Tribune Staff Writer

RIVERDALE—Pretty, vivacious Renee Hanachi Yody is probably farther away from home than any other person connected with the construction of Garrison dam.

She is the wife of Ernest Yody, corps of engineers employee, who met and married her in Liege, Belgium, where she was born and raised.

They were married in May of 1946, after Ernie had returned to Europe as a civilian to get Renee. They first met during a buzz bomb raid on New Year's eve of 1944, when Ernie and some friends sought shelter in the building where Renee's parents were living.

Renee, whose whole country is less than one sixth the size of North Dakota, takes an almost bored disinterest in the dam, dismissing it in a intriguing French accent with "Pooh, that's man's work."

The accent is still quite pronounced because when she first came to America in November of 1946 she could speak no English at all. She plans to attend English classes at Riverdale high school next fall to, as she puts it, "improve my grammaire."

When the couple came to the states they had to travel on separate ships because they couldn't get accommodations on the same one. Ernie came in a Belgian ship but Renee followed him two days later in a Greek vessel. Neither knew at which port the other was going to land because their tickets read only "North Atlantic Port." Ernie landed in Norfolk, Va., went to New York to the Greek company's office only to discover that Renee's ship was docking at Baltimore.

After spending a short while at

Yody's parents home in Cleveland the couple came to Fargo where Ernie got a degree in civil engineering from the agricultural col-



RENEE HANACHI YODY
All the way from Belgium.

in a factory there to escape being sent to Germany for forced labor.

Renee, Ernie says, "stood him up" on their first date. "She sent me to her grandmother's home in the Liege suburbs and then didn't meet me there. "But I went back anyway," Ernie grins.

Their daily menu has a definite international flavor, being a combination of American, French, Belgian and Hungarian dishes. The last is for Ernie, who is of Hungarian descent.

She says she likes America "fine," but doesn't care for North Dakota's winters, exclaiming, "It's so cold you can't even stick your nose out the door."

The thing she says she likes best

Riverdale Vignettes - - !

Editing Part Time Job For Rosaleen Fortune

By JACK CASE
Tribune Staff Writer

RIVERDALE—Editor of North Dakota's newest newspaper and right hand "man" for the chief of construction is Miss Rosaleen Fortune.

Miss Fortune, is secretary to Col. John W. Sibert, Jr., chief of the Garrison district construction division.

Petite, dark-haired Rosaleen is the "sentry at the door" of Sibert's office. Nobody bothers him without first giving Rosaleen a pretty good excuse.

One of the district's "pioneers", she has held her position since the "district" consisted of an office in the Bismarck firehall in the spring of 1946.

As secretary to the construction boss she was the logical choice as editor of Riverdale's new mimeographed newspaper, "The Riverdale Recluse". If anything happens on the dam or in the town, Rosaleen is one of the first to hear about it, and as a result her monthly paper provides a comprehensive summary of the activities on the dam. In addition, there are news items from each of the departments, sports, society and all the other features normally found in a regular paper.

Miss Fortune still calls Bismarck home, was born there and was graduated from St. Mary's high school. Upon graduation she attended the Capitol Commercial college there and then took a job with the staff health department in the office of the sanitary engineer.



ROSALEEN FORTUNE
Editor - Receptionist

spoke no English,
made the trip
alone from Cleve-

Ernest Yody land to Fargo.
They lived there until Ernie gradu-
ated last August.

Only 21 now, Renne was just 12
when the Germans invaded Belgium.
Her city was occupied by German
troops for five years, and she says
"things were pretty rough, not
enough food except on the black
market." She operated a drill press

run your schools, not so strict as
in Belgium and the vacations are
three times as long."

She thinks the democratic method
of operating schools is fine and to
prove it, is going to school herself
next fall.

moved from there to the corps of engineers.

She is quite happy in her job although she admits that when she took
the position in the fire hall she had no intention of ever moving to River-
dale. She says she "likes construction" which there will be plenty of at
Riverdale for some time to come.

Right now her chief complaint involves the transportation facilities
from Riverdale to her home in Bismarck. She is peeved because the bus
schedules don't permit a direct trip to Bismarck but calls for a wait of
several hours in Underwood.

Riverdale Vignettes

Newcomer Conducts Tourist Around Dam

By JACK CASE

Tribune Staff Writer

RIVERDALE — If you want to raise Donald Newcomer's blood pressure, just ask him, "Where is the dam?"

Newcomer is the Garrison dam's "shepherd of the hills." It is his job to conduct tours and guide tourists around the project, answering questions ranging from the number of gallons the reservoir will hold to the annoying one quoted above.

He is employed in the town management division and in addition to his tourist job, helps out with the property accounting section.

He claims he doesn't know why he was assigned to his present job, although he finds it very interesting.

He says visitors come from all of the 48 states and many foreign countries, and average about 200 a week on conducted tours. These tours must be arranged in advance. They take the visitors to whatever part of the dam it is safe for them to be in.

Because his visitors range from school children to graduated engineers, the questions he is asked cover a wide range, but he still considers the prize remark one made by a New York woman. She said disgustedly, "Here we come 2,000 miles to stand in the mud, and watch more mud piled up."

Newcomer says some of the visitors are disappointed because they expected to find a nearly completed structure resembling Boulder dam. The tunnels attract most of the interest, he feels.

Those who don't go on conducted tours aren't neglected however. Men are on duty all day on the lookout points to answer questions and point out spots of interest.



DONALD NEWCOMER
Shepherd of the Hills

Conducted tours cover the area by bus.

Because of his job Newcomer is probably better known to the average visitor than any of the dam's "top brass."

A tall, blond, six-foot plus North Dakotan, he claims Driscoll as his home town and was graduated from high school there in 1933.

He spent some time in the CCC and then worked on private jobs before entering the army in June 1942. From then until his discharge at the end of the war he served in Italy, North Africa, the Philippines and Japan. After his discharge he went to work with the REA in Washington, D. C., later transferring to the engineers as a clerk.

He is married to a former Ashley girl and has one child.

—THE BISMARCK TRIBUNE—Monday, June 27, 1949

Riverdale Vignettes

Knutson's Jaunt Take

By JACK CASE
Tribune Staff Writer

RIVERDALE — It's more than 15,000 miles from Mercer to Riverdale—if you follow the route Everett Knutson took.

Knutson, who was born at Mercer, only 35 miles from Riverdale, is the Garrison dam's "home town boy who hit the top." He is the resident engineer for the tunnels and intake structure that will some day carry the waters of the Missouri river.

It's his job to see that the tunnel contractor, the S. A. Healy Co. of Chicago, build the tunnels according to specifications and that the construction proceeds on schedule.

A tall, dark-haired, amiable person, he carries his responsibility with at least little outward show of strain.

He has been in the construction engineering business for almost 20 years and by this time is quite philosophical about the inconveniences of an engineer's life.

"When the livin' gets too good, I figure it won't be long before I'll be moving," he said in describing the engineer's traditional "lack of a place to hang his hat."

"Anyway, after this long working away from cities it makes my feet hurt to walk on sidewalks."

His place of employment might lack sidewalks, but it nevertheless has plenty of concrete. The eight tunnels whose construction he will supervise are each big enough for a train to pass through and are more than one-fourth of a mile long. The intake tower will also be of concrete and will be higher from base to top than the state capitol at Bismarck.

When construction is at its peak more than 1,000 men will be working under Knutson's supervision, operating millions of dollars worth of equipment.

The contract under which the tunnels are being built calls for expenditure of more than \$15,000,000 and the cost of the intake structure will raise this figure even higher.

Knutson's "Road to Riverdale" took him less than 40 years to travel. He left Mercer for McClusky at the age of 13 and finished high school there. He attended North Dakota Agriculture college and was graduated with a degree in engineering in 1930.

Then like many fledgling engineers who got out of college in the

ercer to Riverdale Years, 15,000 Miles



EVERETT KNUTSON
'Home Town Boy'

thirties", he went to work
state highway department.
ained with it until 1934.
went to Ft. Peck, Mont.
there for more than six
d helped survey both the
d damsites.
the survey was completed
ued to work in the con-
section as assistant to the
ndent of construction.
as assistant chief of the
ing division at Ft. Peck
left in Oct., 1940.
t time he went to Wash-
C. to assist in assembling
ion equipment for the
pioneers. He served as civil-
ultant to the engineering
lopment board of the sup-
on.
y of '42 he entered the
a lieutenant and by 1943
ing in Europe as assistant

chief of the supply division's equip-
ment branch.

By V-E day he was a major and
engineering equipment officer for
the entire European theater. His
chief job thereafter was to oversee
the overhauling, crating and pro-
cessing of equipment for shipment
to the Pacific.

In November of 1945 he returned
to the United States and after his
discharge was assigned as project
engineer for the Kanopolis dam in
Kansas.

He came to North Dakota in De-
cember, 1947 and was assigned as
assistant resident engineer for stage
I of the embankment and last win-
ter was in charge. He was later
placed in charge of the test tunnel
and moved from that job to his
present post.

Mrs. Knutson is the former Mil-
dred Brasset of Minot. They have
no children.

Riverdale Vignettes -

Garrison Tunnel Boss Panama Canal Veteran

By JACK CASE
Tribune Staff Writer

GARRISON TUNNEL—

RIVERDALE—It's quite a change from building subways and renovating hotels in Chicago to tunnelling through North Dakota hills, but that's the job Mark A. Foote has undertaken.

Foote is project manager for the S. A. Healy Co. which holds the contract to dig the eight huge tunnels through which the Missouri river will flow when Garrison dam is completed.

His part of the job is so big that some of the preliminary work he must do before the actual digging can start is larger than some of the other complete contracts.

He arrived here about a month ago with only a few men, and, apparently completely in line with his nature set up operation head-



MARK A. FOOTE
Zosses Tunnel Boring

and for the actual excavation.

The unhurried, competent manner in which he handled his job gave ample testimony to his 25 years of experience.

This experience started in 1922 when he was graduated from Notre Dame university with a degree in engineering. Since then he has worked for the U. S. Gypsum company, for the city of Chicago and has also dabbled in various types of promotion and real estate.

He first went to work for the Healy company in 1934 and has been with it ever since, working on construction of the third locks of the Panama canal, the renovation of the Stevens hotel in Chicago, and an aqueduct for the City of New York.

He terms this last job the aqueduct construction the biggest on which he ever worked. His company's share of the work alone carried a \$23,000,000 contract and called for excavation of 14 miles of tunnels.

He predicts that his company will be in full operation here by July 15, and says it is now moving into its "busy period." Before actual tunnelling can start, a power plant and cement plant and a system for handling the raw materials must be constructed. Healy's plan to start work on the tunnels around the last of September and continue through the winter.

The tunnels are each more than

Riverdale Recreation Setup Keeps Small Fry Safe, Happy

By JACK CASE
Tribune Staff Writer

RIVERDALE—A recreation program designed to keep Riverdale's small fry occupied, happy and out of the dangerous construction area swung into operation here this week.

Termed "an absolute necessity if children are to be kept out of harm's way," the program is designed to include all children from toddlers clear up to high school seniors.

The school age program is being handled by the Riverdale school faculty. Pre-school tots will play in two specially-fenced areas.

The program for the school children is broad and well balanced and ranges from make-up classes for some who may be having a little trouble keeping up in their grades to swimming, folk dancing and outdoor roller skating.

Swimming will be conducted at Simpson Lake about five miles from Coleharbor. Children will be transported there in school buses.

There will be handicraft and folk dancing taught by Esther Wingire; recreation and reading by Margaret Thomas; music and dramatics by Vivian Weber; art and recreation by Alvin Sampson; mixed chorus, girls recreation, instrumental music and instrumental fundamentals and appreciation by Mrs. Inez Olson; lettering, drafting, blue printing and handicraft by Clinton Mickelson; make-up classes and recreation by Richard Bock, and band two days a week by Charles Cumbo.

Cumbo is the only one who isn't a regular faculty member. He is a former member of several bands in Bismarck and studied music at Bethany college, Lindsborg, Kan. Working as a motor vehicle dispatcher he has volunteered to get the band started until the regular bandman arrives in the fall.

The teachers are all hired on an 11-months basis and the summer recreation work is part of their contract.

Money to finance the pre-school program will come from the Riverdale Children's Recreation com-



CHARLES CUMBO

Included on the committee are equipment, Leo DeMars, John Kelly, James Whitaker and H. Hutchins; finance, Boyd Stout, Sidney Bears, The Rev. Gerard Finnegan, Mrs. John Sibert Jr., Mrs. Jean Worley, ages 2-5, Raymond Perszyk, Mrs. Harlan Christensen, and Victor Ourada, ages 6-9, Mrs. Thomas McMahon, Mrs. Charles Allaire, Harris Burke, Mrs. Miles Daley, Teen Ages, The Rev. Martin Eldbo, Mrs. James Richardson, Mrs. Earl Garratt and Mr. and Mrs. James Schlick.

The door on which his plans were drawn was made of a packing case and four boards.

But it wasn't long, for all his easy-going appearance, that things began to shape up. Additional employees started to drift in and so did equipment, and his housing construction was soon underway.

The type of man who can watch several jobs at once, he soon had a permanent headquarters area under construction, and plans drawn for the actual construction area.

Just as soon as men and materials could be assembled, he started work on the foundations for the company power house which will supply power for his concrete mixing plant.

Army engineers on the job term Foote's contract schedule "one of the tightest on the entire dam" and are just a little apprehensive about the timetable.

Foote's however, doesn't appear overly concerned about it, and his general attitude is probably summed by his comment on North Dakota. "If this is the kind of a state that you like, then it is ideal."

This committee plans to sponsor a carnival in July to raise money for the project.

EVERY DAY IS
THE BEST DAY
IN THE YEAR

Vol. V.

N. D. H.

Garrison Re More Than

Dam To Ultimately
Create Power For a
City of 1,000,000

By Staff Reporter

The Garrison dam and reservoir is being constructed by the Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army, under the supervision of the division engineer, Missouri River division, Omaha, Nebraska. Design and field operations are being accomplished at the immediate direction of the district engineer, Garrison district, Fort Lincoln, Bismarck.

The town of Riverdale was built to house the personnel engaged in the design and construction of the dam and appurtenances thereto. Riverdale will house about 5000 persons. It is fully modern and equipped with all proper facilities, such as stores, churches, recreation building, hotel, hospital, fire and police stations, schools, telephone exchange, family quarters and administration buildings necessary for a town of this size.

The dam and town are located

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NORTH DAKOTA

NEWS

The NEWS
has subscribers in each
of the 53 counties in
North Dakota

FARGO, N. DAK., JULY, 1949

Number 7

s Share In Water Basin

ervoir Will Be 200 Miles Long

Issue of the NORTH DAKOTA NEWS brings to the first time a series of articles written on the important topic in North Dakota today—water. The are written by experts, and have been prepared y and exclusively for the NEWS. In this issue d articles on various phases of the program by:

OMPSON, "Father of the Missouri River
sion Plan."

JOHNSON, Manager, Missouri-Souris
sion, Bureau of Reclamation.

WALSH, Secretary, North Dakota
Water Commission.

VAR BERGE, Publicity Director, North
Dakota Water Commission

EARLE TUCKER, Member North
Dakota Water Commission

Prospects Are yn From Predictions

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and in some of the

Executive Committee
Meets In Minot:

Garrison, Missouri-Souris Among Greatest Projects

By Einar Berge

The Missouri basin plan, developed by the Bureau of Reclamation and the Corps of Engineers, proposes to create 105 new reservoirs with a combined capacity of 63,000,000 acre-feet of water on the Missouri river and its tributaries in North and South Dakota, Montana, Colorado, Wyoming, Nebraska, and Kansas.

More than 150 units in the seven states will eventually add almost 5,000,000 irrigated acres to the stable farm resources of the nation in addition to flood control, power, municipal water supply, and the advancement of recreation and wildlife development.

One-fourth of the new irrigation will be in North Dakota, and construction has begun on many phases.

Senate Committee Approves \$150,000 For Jamestown

By Staff Reporter

A senate committee has approved \$150,000 for preconstruction study and design of the Jamestown River north of Jamestown. The figure was included in the overall Missouri-Souris appropriations recommended by the Senate Appropriations sub-committee handling funds for the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Reclamation, according to Democratic Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney.

Heart Butte dam is now under construction by the Bureau of Reclamation near Glen Ullin. This \$2,500,000 dam will control the Heart river by holding back water during periods of heavy runoff, then releasing the valuable water during periods of low stream flow. A regulated Heart river will feed some 49 pumping plants which in turn distribute water to 13,000 acres of dry bottomland in the river valley.

Dickinson dam, also under construction, is 80 river miles upstream from Heart Butte and will also control Heart river. Besides providing a municipal water supply for the city of Dickinson, the reservoir will feed seven pumping

bushels last year.

The potato acreage for harvest is placed at 109,000 acres, 11 percent less than last year and production is indicated to be 17,440,000 bushels, a decline of about 14 per cent. The drought conditions over much of the southern and western parts of the state cut hay yields sharply and the state production of all hay is now placed at 2,666,000 tons, the smallest crop since 1939. Pastures were poor in the dry areas and practically a failure in some southwestern localities. The condition on July 1 was 76 per cent, which represents a decline of .5 points from June 1, and compares with 84 per cent on July 1 last year and the 10-year average of 85 percent for that date.

during World War I. On Jan. 1, 1917, mortgage debt on farms was \$168,130,000. By Jan. 1, 1919, it had risen to \$243,705,000 and was still spiraling.

In contrast, North Dakota farmers sharply reduced their mortgage liability during the World War II years. The 1941 indebtedness of \$132,717,000 was cut to 91,461,000 by 1945. Each year since farmers have reduced the debt further, even in 1947, in contradiction to a national trend which saw a mortgage debt increase during that year.

Have You Paid Your Subscription

earliest recorded times. A precarious dry-farm economy had taken root and reached its greatest growth in the early 1920's. Dust storms and searing wind, and years of watching an unrelenting sky for rain during the decade of the 30's left this economy bankrupt.

Cattle were slaughtered as the native grasses disappeared, people migrated and farms were abandoned, while cities and towns stagnated. Huge sums of federal money were poured into this new desert in a holding action against catastrophe. In 1941 and 1942, the rains returned, grass reappeared on the prairie, and the survivors of the drought began to rebuild.

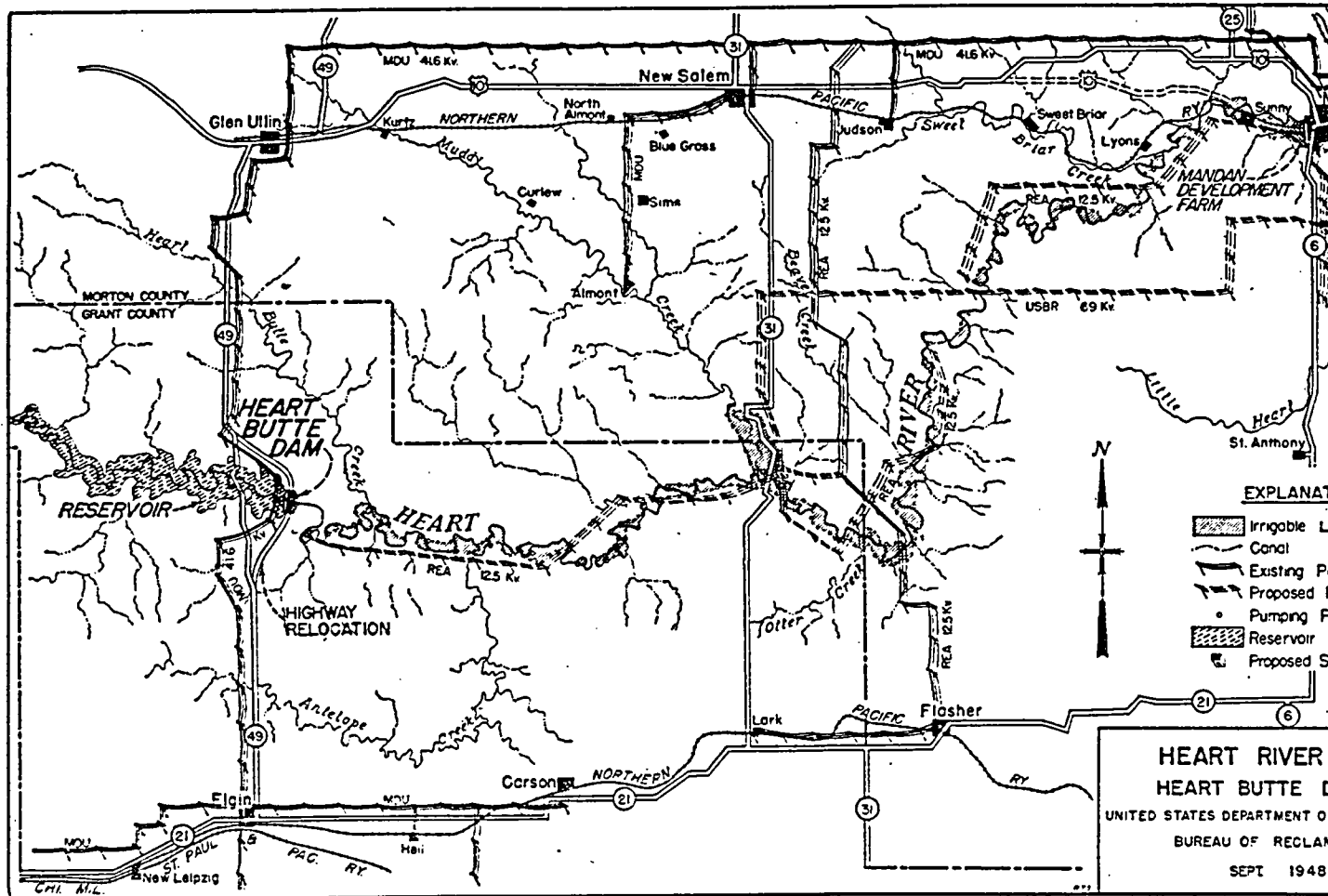
Heart Floods Damage Mandan The summer of 1943 supplied

gation and several ex- made by farm group Yellowstone reclama the closest comparab irrigated farming served.

An election was h of 1946 and the hear tion district was form vorable vote of 144 tion of a repayment now practically comp years of painstaking

Ready for Storage in 1950

The construction Heart Butte dam ca of water in the sprin it is planned that pumping plants will so that water can soon as power is a



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vide 70,000 acre-feet of storage at full conservation pool, with 358,000 acre-feet of flood control storage in reserve. The spillway will consist of a concrete tube, 14 feet in diameter, with a riser or "glory-hole" intake on the upstream slope of the dam. No gates are provided for the spillway but the discharge will be limited to about 5,500 cubic feet per second.

This spillway would have reduced flows past the damsite in the flood of 1943 to about 25 percent of their natural peak. In addition, such flows as passed the structure would have been delayed while runoff from the lower reaches of the Heart river was passing the critical area around Mandan.

Releases for irrigation will be made through 3½ by 3½-foot slide gates, and a tube 4¼ feet in diameter, built so that it is tied in with the spillway conduit. These releases will pass directly into the Heart river to be recovered by pumping plants as required.

Water for Dickinson

The Heart division will be rounded out by a small water control development at Dickinson. Here a dam, 69 feet above the lowest foundation, will store 7,000 acre-feet of water for municipal and irrigation use.

Dickinson dam will remedy a dangerous water-supply shortage for the 6,000 residents of Dickinson and will serve 1,000 acres of pump irrigation lying in seven tracts around and immediately below the reservoir. Dickinson reservoir is also an important part of recreational development plans now being formulated by the city and the National Park Service. Construction of this dam commenced this spring. It is expected it will be completed this fall.

Construction Engineer W. W. Brenner is in charge of all Heart river construction activity. His office and the construction camp for Heart Butte dam are located at Glen Ullin. Construction Engineer Charles Whipple, located at Dickinson is resident engineer for Dickinson dam.

sible solution was Captain E. E. Herrman, the owner and pilot of the famous steam boat, "Minnie H." He had transported this 100-foot steamer overland from the end of steel and was hauling mail, freight and passengers many years before the coming of the railroad. Others joined him in thinking of a solution and a study was made of the possibilities of obtaining water from the Souris, commonly known as the Mouse river.

It was not until the early 1920s, however, that any concerted effort was made and this was directed toward the diversion of the waters of the Mighty Missouri. The first meeting took place at the Devils Lake town and country club on September 11, 1924. This was a joint meeting of the Kiwanis and Rotary clubs and represented a fair cross section of the people of Devils Lake. It was there determined that an organized effort should be made to enlist the aid of the federal government in a study of the water needs of the Devils Lake region. The state engineer had been previously approached and was willing to cooperate.

Promote Organization

The early days of promotion must be passed over hurriedly. Those who undertook to do the promoting were often considered slightly unbalanced. Many said it was a drama. Others, that it could not be done, but the work went on. The towns in the Lake region were visited as were the cities adjacent to the valleys of the James and the Sheyenne rivers. Converts were made and the result was the organization of the Missouri River Diversion Association.

Maps were lacking to show the definite topography of the area to be affected and in 1925 the state legislature appropriated \$25,000 for that purpose. This was followed by a similar appropriation in 1927. These funds were matched by the federal government and with this \$100,000 sufficient data was made available to prove that waters of the Missouri could be diverted

control and navigation, they knew that much of the recent flood water came from the Missouri river and was a major contributing factor in the vast destruction that took place. It was many years before the upper and the lower states could agree on a plan of river development, but the first seed had been sown for what later became the Pick-Sloan plan.

Government Interested

In the summer of 1927 we appeared before the flood control committee of the house of representatives in Washington with our first plea for government aid to our project. The result was a directive to the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, to make a study and to report to congress. Some surveys were made and hearings held, including superficial core drillings at the site of the proposed dam in the Missouri river.

In the summer of 1932 a report was prepared and filed with the chief of engineers, U. S. Army, stating the footings at the proposed dam site were not adequate to support the dam. The project was disapproved by the army.

This report was not made public, and rather than accept defeat, the writer and Dr. Howard E. Simpson, the North Dakota state geologist and a professor at the university, went to Washington. We were permitted to see the report and Dr. Simpson very definitely disagreed with its conclusions. We asked for a hearing and for a review. We also asked for additional studies and the request was granted.

The district engineer, U. S. Army, was instructed to make additional studies. Many public hearings were held. Testimony was taken in volumes. Interested people from all sections of the state and from South Dakota responded. A second report was filed with the chief of engineers dated April 22, 1937. This time the footings appeared to be adequate but the benefits to accrue were not sufficient to off-set the cost of the project. We again asked for a re-hearing

port of 1937 that there were not enough benefits.

St. Paul District Takes Over.

At the time of the re-hearing on the 1937 report, a number of us were present in Washington. The thought occurred to us that perhaps we did not have engineers assigned to us who were sympathetic. It so happened that Major Philip B. Fleming of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army (General Fleming) had recently been placed in charge of the St. Paul office. Major Fleming had visited North and South Dakota at our request while he was the executive officer of the Public Works Administration in Washington during the drought period.

We felt that he knew our problem and with that in mind, asked that our project be transferred to the St. Paul office for study in connection with the Omaha office. The request was granted and again we had hearings.

This time the benefits mounted to where they exceeded the costs and Major Fleming's report (then promoted to colonel), as completed by Col. Moreland, was favorable, and it was this report that made a major contribution to the thinking of Gen. Lewis A. Pick when he envisioned the overall development of the Missouri river, culminating in the Pick-Sloan plan of today.

In 1937 the North Dakota Water Conservation Commission was created by an act of the state legislature. Soon thereafter there was organized the North Dakota State Reclamation association and then the Missouri-Souris Projects association. Also during the past decade the congress of the United States created the Missouri River Interagency Basin Committee with jurisdiction over the entire river basin. These organizations working together and co-operating with the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, and the Bureau of Reclamation have formulated the present North Dakota water program.

To Benefit Entire State.

Space would not permit even the briefest outline of the many

adequate potable water for all of the cities central and eastern North Dakota. The Garrison dam will est rolled earth filled world and is built for and for the development. It will generate four amount of power now the state. There are possibilities for irrigation the territory which lie the vast reservoir behind

The future growth of North Dakota is largely upon the development of a water program.

Cities cannot grow, development cannot come, cultural stability cannot be maintained without adequate water. It would seem, therefore, that North Dakota is on the threshold of a new development, a new security. Let us make use of nature's most valuable resource.

North Dakota Increase In Commercial Hatchings In

Commercial hatcheries in North Dakota, says the bureau of cultural economics, produced 950 chicks during March and April compared with 1,935,000 chicks hatched in March and the 5-year (1941) average of 1,935,000 production, while not cent above the same number earlier, raises the January total for this year chicks hatched. This is 6 per cent more baby were hatched commercially in the same period. The number of eggs in June 1 this year somewhat larger June last year.

Have You Paid Your Subscriptions?

supply towns in North Dakota. The large- in the control of power. mes the used in vast pos- much of adjacent to the dam.

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000 acres are in McKenzie county, North Dakota, gives a reliable index as to what can be expected of irrigation in North Dakota. In 1947, the average returns per acre on this irrigated tract was \$80.17, with some returns from sugar beet and other high yielding crops averaging as high as \$124 per acre. By the use of conservation soil practices and with alfalfa in a rotation of crops, the productivity of the soil is being gradually improved.

Irrigation of about 5,000 acres of land on the Lewis & Clark project, and 13,000 acres on the Buford-Trenton project, both near Williston in northwest North Dakota, brings the total irrigated area in the state in 1949 up to about 40,000 acres. The Missouri basin plan when completed will add approximately one and a half million irrigated acres which will provide feed for livestock in drought years within easy trucking distance of most farmers in the state to help tide over drought periods, thus greatly stabilizing agriculture and all lines of business dependent on its success.

Water Commission Personnel

The personnel of the North Dakota state water conservation commission on June 1, 1949, was: Governor Fred G. Aandahl, chairman; Sivert W. Thompson, Devils Lake, vice chairman; Einar H. Dahl, Watford City; Curtis Olson, Valley City, and Earle F. Tucker, Bismarck. J. J. Walsh is the commission's secretary and chief engineer and state engineer.

The 1949 legislature added two members to the commission, the commissioner of agriculture and labor and one to be named by the governor to take office July 1, 1949. The two new members are Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor Math Dahl and A. M. Christensen, Minot.

The water commission appoints the state engineer, who shall be a qualified and experienced hydraulic engineer and shall also be an experienced irrigation engineer. He shall serve as secretary and chief engineer of the commission.

JULY, 1949

'Father Of

Water Enthusiasts Called Unballanced, S. W. Thompson Says

(Sivert W. Thompsen, Devils Lake, author of this article, often is referred to as the "Father of the Missouri River Diversion plan." He has been state's attorney of Ramsey county and has held numerous civic positions in Devils Lake. As a member of the legislature he asked the first appropriation to survey the area in which the Garrison dam is located. Since 1939 he has been a member of the state water conservation commission. He is vice chairman of the commission.)

By S. W. Thompson

The North Dakota water development program, embodying what is known as the Pick-Sloan plan for the Missouri Valley and supplemented by numerous smaller projects on the lakes and minor streams of the state sponsored by the State Water Conservation Commission, is so vast in its scope and so far reaching in its ultimate effect on the economy and the contentment of its people that the events leading up to its present status can only be roughly mentioned in this short sketch. The entire space allotted could be used for the sole purpose of listing the names of those who have contributed to its making. Let us, therefore, briefly attempt to indicate the early history of the program insofar as it relates to the development program, embodying what official use and confine ourselves to the mentioning of names and organizations only as this becomes important for presenting a true picture.

The early settlers in the Devils Lake area were quite concerned about the receding of the waters. Perhaps the most concerned, and the first to think in terms of a nos-

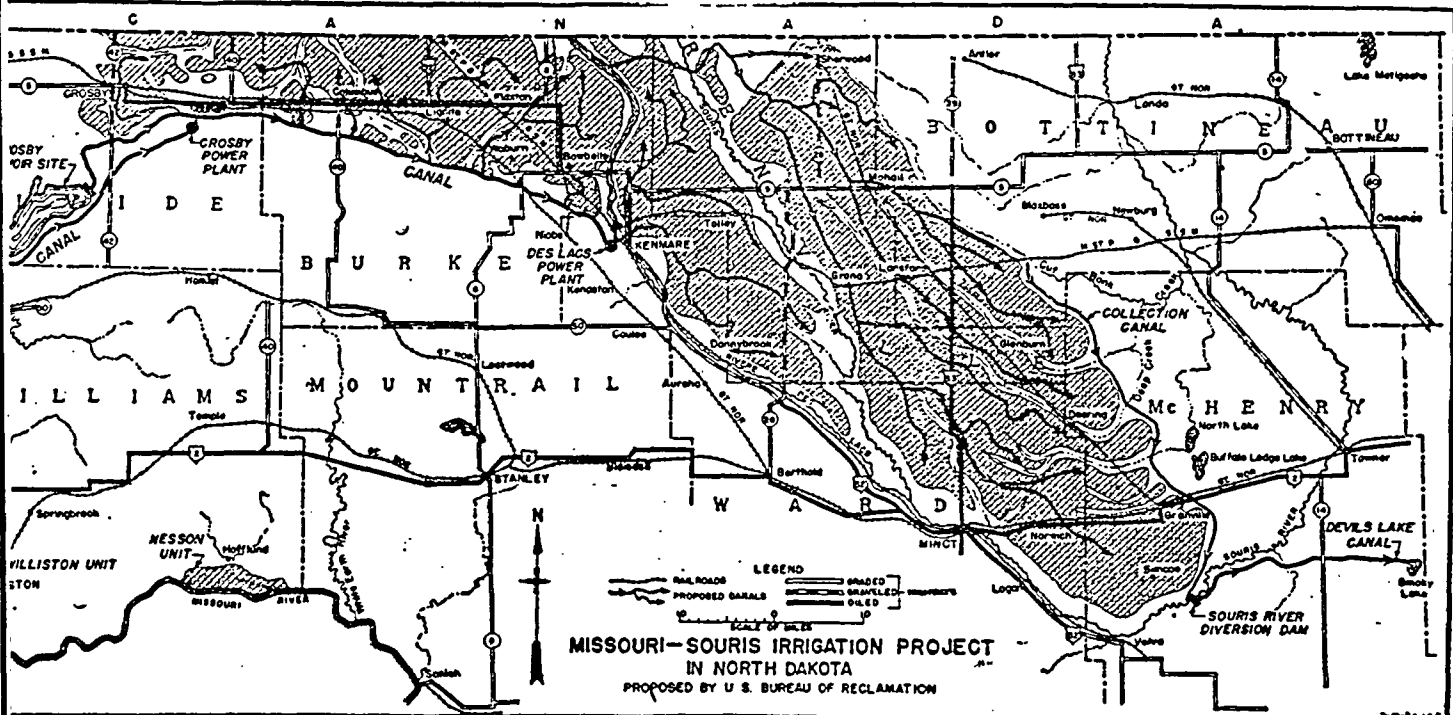
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before the army board of review and submitted many proposed benefits which were at that time not in the report. The hearing was granted.

Between the year 1930 and the time of submitting the disappointing report in 1937, many events took place which had a definite bearing on the present status of the project. In 1930 Patrick J. Hurley, the then secretary of war, came to the state for a personal study of the water plan and his position was important in any plan that was to come from the army. Next came the drought, the advent of the W.P.A. and the many relief agencies. Surely now, with millions of dollars being poured into the territory for relief, with dust storms, no crops, thousands of unemployed and general economic disaster, the program would be approved. But all we got was the re-

projects that enter into North Dakota's water development program. Practically every corner of the state is to be benefited. Each of the larger streams and many of the tributaries are being developed. Flood control, drainage, water supply, power, irrigation, wild life restoration and recreation are among the larger benefits. The overall program will perhaps cost a billion dollars to construct.

Two of the projects are of such magnitude that they should have special mention. We refer to the Missouri-Souris irrigation project and the Garrison dam. The Missouri-Souris has the possibility of irrigating something over a million acres of land, besides furnishing an

WALSH . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

diameter, will supply the power for generating the hydroelectric power. Three additional tunnels, one 26 feet finished and two 22 feet finished diameter, will be constructed for a continuous supply of water down the river when the generators are not in use.

Irrigation in North Dakota

Because of its strategic location near the headwaters of the Missouri river, North Dakota will ultimately have one of the largest irrigated areas of any state in the basin. This will be scattered over the central and western portions of the state where the average precipitation is low.

Forty years of experience on the Yellowstone river irrigation district, constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation of which about 20

mately 72 miles north of Bismarck, in McLean and Mercer counties. The site is 60 miles south of Minot. The government town of Riverdale may be reached by automobile from Bismarck or Minot via U. S. highway 83 to the Soo line railroad station of Riverdale Junction, and thence west 11 miles on the access highway.

The Pick-Sloan Plan

The Garrison dam and reservoir will be one of the key units in the comprehensive plan for control and development of the water resources of the Missouri river basin. This comprehensive plan, which envisions the construction of some 105 reservoirs, is known as the "Pick-Sloan Plan" from its co-authors Major General Lewis A. Pick, former division engineer, Missouri River division, and W. G. Sloan, a former assistant regional director of the Bureau of Reclamation.

Though development of the Upper Missouri river was considered and investigations for suitable dam sites were initiated by the Corps of Engineers prior to 1900, it was not until 1944 that congress authorized the Garrison dam and reservoir. The project authorized by the flood control act of 1944 is one of a system of multiple-purpose reservoirs on the Missouri river included in the general comprehensive plan for the development of the water resources of the Missouri river basin.

The job then, of harnessing the Missouri River and its tributaries to serve man usefully and not destructively has been assigned jointly to the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation under the comprehensive "Pick-Sloan Plan." Other federal and state agencies such as the federal power commission, the department of agriculture, national park service, fish and wildlife service, public health service, bureau of Indian affairs, and public roads administration are cooperating to assure development and coordination of all inherent benefits of the unit.

(Continued on Page 2)

lighter soil areas in the southeastern part of the state. Compared with last year a smaller production is now indicated for all crops, except corn, and production is expected to be below average for oats, barley, rye, potatoes, and all hay.

The North Dakota wheat crop is now placed at 133,532,000 bushels, compared with the 1948 crop of 136,580,000 bushels and the 10-year (1938-47) average of 127,404,000 bushels. The acreage of wheat planted this year was placed at 10,643,000 acres, the largest since 1936. The acreage remaining for harvest is now estimated at 10,308,000 acres, 8 percent more than last year and about 13 percent above the 10-year average. The yield of durum is placed at 14.0 bushels per acre, the same as last year. Crop conditions are good over the main durum area. Other spring wheat yield, estimated at 12.5 bushels per acre, is 2 bushels lower than was obtained last year, and the lowest since 1940. The current estimate of production is made up of 43,694,000 bushels of durum and 89,838,000 bushels of other spring wheat. The estimate for durum is about the same as on June 1 but crop prospects for other spring wheat declined sharply during June. Crop conditions are generally good to excellent in the eastern, northern, and central portions of the state. The nation's wheat crop is placed at 1,188,690,000 bushels on an acreage of 75,481,000 acres remaining for harvest. This compares with last year's crop of 1,288,406,000 bushels on 71,904,000.

A corn crop of 30,510,000 bushels for the state was indicated by conditions on July 1. The acreage for harvest is placed at 1,130,000 acres, the same as last year and also about the same as the 10-year average. The corn crop is in good condition with good stands. The yield is indicated at 27.0 bushels per acre compared with 26.0 last year and the average of about 21.0 bushels.

Production of oats and barley in North Dakota will be sharply lower than last year and also below average due to a sharp reduc-

(Continued on Page 5)

Adopts Resolutions

By Staff Reporter

Two important resolutions were adopted by the State Executive Committee of the Democratic Party in a meeting at Minot June 24. In addition, members expressed unanimous approval of Congressional action in completing action on the President's housing and slum clearance program.

Those in attendance at the Minot meeting included state chairman John Layne of Fessenden, vice-chairman J. J. Daly of Grand Forks, second vice-chairman Mrs. Doris F. Smith of LaMoure, national committeewoman Mrs. Dahpna Nygaard, executive committee members Matthew Krier and Halvor L. Halvorsen, state finance director Peter Zappas.

Others included Paul Smith of LaMoure, Floyd Newman of Minot who is chairman of the Ward county Young Democrats, G. S. Woolledge, who is chairman of the Ward county Democrat committee, state organization director John Nystul, and state executive secretary Inga Bordsen.

Text of Major Resolutions

Here is the text of the two major resolutions adopted by the committee at the Minot meeting:

1. The Brannan plan as outlined at the Des Moines meeting by Secretary of Agriculture Brannan, is one of the important steps in the stabilization of agriculture, and the overall economy of the nation in the past 25 years. We fully realize that once the plan is explained to the public and understood, it will receive approval by the people of North Dakota. Until the Brannan plan is enacted into law, we urge that the present 90% parity support price plan remain in effect.

2. We urge that the Congress carry out the pledge of the Democratic platform adopted at Philadelphia for the repeal of the Taft-Hartley law, and we endorse the stand of President Truman and of the administration in seeking to carry out the pledge of the platform concerning such repeal.

He announced the appropriation in a telegram to Mrs. Nygaard, Democratic Committeewoman for North Dakota, in which he also played the leading role she played in securing approval of the J. Dam fund.

Mrs. Nygaard, who is one of the Jamestown Chamber of Commerce Water Conservation committee, spent considerable time in Washington conference working with the committee members.

The dam will be located one and one-half to two miles from Jamestown, at a site determined during the trip before being sent to the House for the President's signature.

The appropriation is double the originally requested.

U Student Union Bids Acceptable

Grand Forks, N. D. (AP) Bids on the University of North Dakota Student Union were opened at a meeting of the board of directors here today, recommended by the board of state board of higher education as acceptable.

The board of higher education must approve bids and award a contract. The Student Union board recommended that contracts start at once after a bid is proved and contract awarded to E. Austin, board president.

Low bidder was the Comb construction Co. at Grand Forks. The Comb company is conducting the new medical sciences building at the University. John S. Moline, president of Grand Forks Sulphur Co., bid of \$399,870. Two Moline companies, Johnson, Dralper and E. A. Moline bid \$437,600 and \$434,500 respectively.

These bids are for the construction contract, Austin said. Plumbing, heating, wiring, tilating will be opened July 1.

Funds for the building will be raised through a drive among students and alumni of the University and a bond issue.

of the stations for 900 acres of land near the dam.

On the Cannonball river, a few miles south of Elgin, the Cannonball dam is in the construction stage, and actual dirt movement is planned for this year. This dam and reservoir will be used at first for flood control and silt detention. Construction of Cannonball and a similar reservoir on the Cedar River will eventually allow control of the Cannonball river to serve about 40 pumping units for the irrigation of 17,750 acres of land in the valleys of the Cannonball and Cedar rivers.

Many other irrigation units in North Dakota readied for construction by the Bureau of Reclamation.

The Missouri-Souris Unit

Foremost is the Missouri-Souris unit. The distribution system of this 1,275,000 acre irrigation project will furnish water to 1,110,000 acres, largely in northwestern North Dakota, and 165,000 acres in northeastern Montana. It will be the largest irrigation project in the Missouri basin plan, and one of the largest in the world.

A diversion dam on the Missouri river near Fort Peck dam will divert into the Missouri canal water discharged from Fort Peck reservoir through the hydroelectric plant. The canal will follow the Missouri river valley for some 100 miles through northeastern Montana before discharging into a reservoir to be constructed in the vicinity of the present Medicine Lake.

The created lake will be a regulatory reservoir which will back water to within four miles of Grenora. At Grenora several of the largest pumps in the world will be installed to lift the Missouri river water some 100 feet over the Missouri-Souris divide into the Souris canal and distribution system which will irrigate the million acre area between Crosby and Minot.

At a 98-foot drop in the Souris canal at Crosby and a 158-foot drop at Kenmare, water not used

(Continued on Page 8)

FORT PECK DAM COMPLETED

Continued from Page 1

given the job of providing flood control and navigation. As the engineers headed upstream trying to solve their problems with flood control dams, they ran into the Reclamation Bureau, coming down the river with its plans.

About the time their interests clashed, President Roosevelt proposed a Missouri Valley authority. Modeled after the Tennessee Valley authority, it would have replaced both the Engineers and the bureau. That threat brought them together in a compromise.

Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Pick had written the Engineers' program. Sloan had put together the bureau's ideas. The two agencies met at Omaha, put their plans together, and presented the Pick-Sloan plan to Congress. In the spring of 1946 the first money was appropriated.

"A shameless, lifeless shotgun wedding," said James G. Patton of Denver, president of the National Farms Union. He advocated—and still does—an MVA.

"Even though it was produced by a shotgun wedding, good results have come from the plan," Sloan said five years later.

In general, the compromise was this: the Engineers should work on the main-stem, building flood control and navigation dams; the bureau on the tributaries, constructing irrigation dams. Both were given a hand in producing hydroelectric power.

Fort Peck dam, built by the Engineers in northeastern Montana before the compromise, is complete, although more power facilities are being added. The Engineers' other big dams will be in North and South Dakota.

Downstream from Fort Peck is Garrison dam in North Dakota. It will be the world's largest

river and worked up. They say flood control should start at the headwaters by conserving the topsoil and holding silt and water at its source. Pick-Sloan supporters say the Agriculture department's plan will help do that.

In most respects, the agriculture department wants to do in 30 years what normally would require 100 by speeding up conservation practices already used on grass, crop and forest lands. The new feature is building small dams to retard water farther up in the watersheds than the irrigation dams.

From the start, Pick-Sloan has been criticized. U. S. Sens. Murray of Montana, Gillette of Iowa and Humphrey of Minnesota want an MVA. The National Farmers Union is the largest organized group actively fighting Pick-Sloan.

Their principal criticisms are: The program was rushed into without adequate planning; it doesn't provide enough hydroelectric power; there won't be enough water to irrigate upstream and keep the lower channel running at the nine-foot depth needed for navigation.

Murray has before Congress a bill for an MVA. Under it, five directors would administer the program from a headquarters somewhere in the valley. Three of them would have to have been residents of the valley at least five years. A 12-man advisory board would review their decisions. Murray says work would continue on projects already started while the directors reviewed the program.

Proponents of Pick-Sloan claim it is doing the job now and doing it democratically, while an MVA would mean a "super-state" which would not recognize that the states are masters of their own water destinies.

reorganizing the executive branch of the government said it did not favor additional valley authorities, but accused the Army Engineers and Reclamation Bureau of fighting for the taxpayer's dollar. Its majority report recommended that the Army's civil functions—the type of work the Engineers are doing along the Missouri—be transferred to the Interior department, the bureau's parent organization.

Some of the basin states governors publicly question parts of the plan. Gov. Forrest Smith of Missouri wonders what might happen to his state in a dry year. Court decisions give domestic use priority over irrigation, but Smith wants that guarantee put in writing by the Missouri basin inter-agency committee.

The inter-agency committee includes representatives of the five major federal agencies involved—Army Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation, Department of Agriculture, Federal Power commission and Department of Commerce—and the governors of five of the 10 basin states. It meets once a month at different basin cities. Its purpose is to coordinate and plan the program. The states have no vote and say they want none.

Gov. John W. Bonner of Montana also worries publicly for his state. He fears that Montana—at the headwaters—won't have enough water for irrigation, power and industry if too much goes downstream.

Allocation of power generated by the main-stem dams is a knotty problem. Most of it will come from the five dams in the Dakotas. Some will be available in 1953 and 1954. The Reclamation Bureau will sell it. Publicly-owned utilities within 150 miles of Garrison and Ft.

From Sioux City to St. Louis, the engineers are trying to provide a channel nine feet deep so barges won't get stuck in mud and sandbars. The engineers say this job will be finished by 1954.

The Reclamation bureau's tributary work timetable is harder to figure. Uncle Sam pays the whole bill for the engineers' dams. The farmers who use the irrigation water pay part of the costs of bureau dams. Before the bureau builds one, the farmers must agree how much they will pay for the water.

Near the mountains, water is needed every year. In the Dakotas, there usually is enough water six years out of ten. The farmers are doing all right without irrigation now, but many of them remember the dust bowl of the 1930's when the drouth ruined them.

Rivers don't respect state lines and water laws. Each state jealously guards its water rights. Dams sometimes have to be delayed until the states agree on division of the water.

The bureau has 32 projects in some stage of construction in the valley. Each of these means new prosperity for the immediate area.

One of the bureau's biggest is the half-completed Colorado-Big Thompson in northeastern Colorado. Water not used in

the water will produce 176,000 kilowatts of power. Its cost originally was estimated at 44 million dollars. Now, it's expected to cost more than three times that.

The Souris project in northwestern North Dakota would take water from Fort Peck dam. From a huge lake in northeastern Montana, the water would be lifted 100 feet by power pumps. A canal network would distribute the water over a million acres — the largest single irrigation project in the nation's history. The leftover water would partially restore Devil's lake. Once a 60,000-acre lake, it now is virtually dry. Excess water would go back into the Missouri.

One of the chief objections to Pick-Soan by MVA advocates was their claim that it started at the mouth of the

kilowatts of power—enough for a city of 1,200,000. It will have a capacity of 23 million acre-feet of water.

Garrison's huge embankment is 77 per cent complete.

Work is well along on Ft. Randall dam and getting started on Oahe dam in South Dakota. Planned but not started are Big Bend dam in South Dakota and Gavin's Point dam at the Nebraska-South Dakota line.

The Engineers say these dams will hold back the floodcrest of the Missouri by 1954. The water stored in wet years will be released in dry years to irrigate the land and keep the lower river deep enough for barges.

Below the Nebraska-South Dakota line, there's no need for irrigation along the main-stem, and from Sioux City, Iowa, to the mouth at St. Louis, the engineers are building levees. They have built about 160 miles of the 1,200 to 1,400 miles of agricultural levees needed along the 750 miles of river. Levees and floodwalls to protect Omaha are 90 per cent complete. Those at Kansas City are 50 per cent finished.

in favor of Pick-Soan.

The National Grange takes the position that the establishment of valley authorities is something for the affected areas to decide. The Farm Bureau has taken no stand.

The Hoover commission on

power utilities are owned by the public.

Thus, South Dakota sees the possibility of power generated there going to Nebraska ahead of some South Dakota users.

Potential customers have asked for more power than will be generated

JULY, 1949

Heart Butte

491 Veterans Attend U Summer School Session

Grand Forks, N. D. (Special)—The number of World War 2 veterans attending the University of North Dakota summer session this year is slightly lower than a year ago, according to Miss Lessel Abbot, supervisor of veterans' records.

There are 491 veterans attending this summer compared with 542 a year ago. Seventy-five of the veterans are attending under public law 16.

CROP REPORT...

(Continued from Page 1)

tion in acreage. The oats crop is placed at 49,743,000 bushels, down 20 percent from last year and about 19 per cent below average. Barley production is placed at 36,036,000 bushels, 35 per cent less than last year and 21 percent below average. While oats and barley yields per acre are indicated to be slightly less than last year, the acreage remaining for harvest is 17 per cent less, respectively. The rye crop is placed at 2,812,000 bushels, about the same as forecast a month ago, compared with the 1948 crop of 4,656,000 bushels. The U. S. Barley crop is placed at 244,104,000 bushels and the acreage harvested at 10,019,000 acres, as against last year's crop of 317,037,000 bushels on 12,046,000 acres.

The flax crop is now placed at 12,112,000 bushels, about 19 percent less than last year, although the acreage increased slightly. There is considerable acreage of late seeded flax. The July 1 condition indicated a yield of 7.5 bushels per acre, above average but less than last year. The nation's flax acreage is placed at 4,694,000 acres and the production at 45,558,000 bushels, compared with 4,737,000 acres and a crop of 52,533,000



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Irrigation Pilot Plant For N. Dak.

Dickinson Dam Also Under Construction; Both To Be In Use In '50

BY BRUCE JOHNSON
Manager, Missouri-Souris Division,
Bureau of Reclamation

The Heart division of the Missouri river basin project is a small package containing full-strength samples of nearly all the problems and all the high hopes of water resource development along this northeast frontier of reclamation activities.

Here in southwestern North Dakota, Heart river, an unruly minor western tributary of the Missouri river, is today being harnessed and put to work—to the general benefit of the country and to serve as a trail-blazer for a huge program of river development in North Dakota. Heart-Butte dam—an earth-fill structure 125 feet high—located midway between Mandan and Dickinson, will be the key structure of the division.

Construction of Heart Butte dam began in March, 1948, and conservation of water should begin with the storage of spring floods in 1950. This dam will substantially remove the annual flood threat from the lower Heart river and will provide a regulated water supply for irrigation. The 13,180 acres of irrigable land, in 49 separate tracts, lie along the 65 miles of meandering river between the dam and the Missouri river at Mandan.

Investigations Over 40 Years

Construction of Heart Butte dam comes as a climax to over 40 years of sporadic investigation. The green light came in the flood control act of 1944, which authorized construction of initial units of the Missouri river basin project—among them the Heart division.

The Missouri basin plan was born of drought and flood. The experience of the Heart river valley with these destructive partners was typical of the violent climatic history of the entire Missouri basin. Dry years had followed wet years unpredictably here since

emphatic evidence that a wet cycle had arrived. The Missouri lowlands were devastated by three major floods that summer. A February blizzard piled 15 in. of soft snow on the icy uplands of the Heart river basin and a week of warm weather in March sent this stream out of its banks. Cropland was flooded and covered with sand. Mandan, a city of 6,000 people near the mouth of the Heart, gave up a futile fight to hold the river behind its levees and evacuated a large part of the town.

Mandan suffered a million dollar loss and east-west transcontinental rail and highway traffic was blocked for nearly two weeks.

Spring floods have swept down the Heart river each year since 1943. Each year, also, the sandy soil of the Heart river flood plain needed additional water for full crop production—even during a wet cycle.

In 1944, upon authorization of the Missouri river basin project, a committee of local residents began the organization of an irrigation district on the lower Heart river. Farmers were unfamiliar with irri-

Heart river channel will function as a main canal for irrigation, and pumps will be located along its banks to serve as turnouts to irrigated land. Each pumping tract is separated from neighboring tracts by steep bluffs which rise nearly 200 feet to the rolling uplands of western North Dakota. Tracts range in size from 35 acres to 2,500 acres.

Power for irrigation pumping and for lighting farm homes in the valley will come from Fort Peck initially and later from a large hydroelectric plant soon to be constructed at Garrison dam.

Low-cost power for pumping was the key which solved the riddle of Heart river irrigation. Early studies had indicated, in every case, that it was too costly to operate a long string of small pumping plants while paying for power at commercial rates. Present estimates are that pumping power will cost the irrigators about one-fourth of a cent per kilowatt-hour. On the Heart river, this amounts to something less than 1 cent per acre per foot, of lift, or—on the average—about 20 cents per acre per year.

Will Be Completed This Year.

The main construction contract for Heart Butte dam was awarded to Lytle & Green Construction Co. of Des Moines, Iowa, in December, 1947. Work at the site commenced in March, 1948. The 1948 construction season was used in preparing the site, excavating and backfilling the cut-off trench, and constructing the "glory-hole" type spillwork and outlet works. During 1949, it is planned that the dam will be raised to full height and work under the contract will be substantially completed.

Heart Butte reservoir will pro-



BRUCE JOHNSON

farm Mortgage at to \$70 Million in Low

North Dakota farm mortgages are modern low and are only fifth the record high after World War I, Harry N. D. A. C. agricultural says.

figures as of Jan. 1, last data available, and only \$70,261,000 in mortgages were held on North Dakota farms. On Jan. 1, figure was \$320,282,000. Looking the figures, Anderson is obvious that North Dakota agriculture is in much better position to withstand any post World War II recession than it was after World War I.

... compiled since 1910 mortgages pushed to the 1920 high mushrooming

re waters rolling by you which are quite ample to redeem your land and you must save these waters."

The convention as a result adopted Section 210 of the constitution, which provides:

"All flowing streams and natural water courses shall forever remain the property of the state for mining, irrigating and manufacturing purposes."

In 1905 the legislature created the office of state engineer and vested in him the authority to grant water rights—the right to appropriate the waters of streams and rivers for beneficial use.

Water Commission Created in 1937

In 1917 the law was enacted providing for the establishment and maintenance of irrigation districts.

The North Dakota State Water Conservation Commission was created by the 1937 legislature. This act was reenacted in 1939 and vested in the commission complete power, authority and general jurisdiction to define, declare and establish rules and regulations, to investigate, plan, regulate, undertake, construct, establish, maintain, control, and supervise all works, dams, and projects, public and private, which in its judgment may be necessary or advisable; to sell, lease and otherwise distribute all waters which may be developed for the purpose of irrigation, power, and for many other private or public use.

The state water commission is composed of seven members of which the governor is ex-officio chairman.

After its creation in 1937, the state water conservation commission, in cooperation with the North Dakota Rural Rehabilitation Corporation, established the Lewis and Clark project in McKenzie county, about six miles south of Williston, and also the Sioux irrigation project near Cartwright. Several small irrigation projects were also established by the commission in

control, navigation on the Missouri and Mississippi rivers; water for irrigation and permit diversion of water to the central and eastern part of the state; produce hydroelectric power, besides providing facilities for recreation and for wildlife preservation.

As a result of the public interest created by the commission, the Heart river irrigation project in Morton county was approved by congress and is now in process of construction by the bureau of reclamation. Construction of the Baldhill dam and reservoir in Barnes county, and the Homme dam in Walsh county, for the purpose of flood control and for providing sufficient water for municipal and rural needs were also authorized by Congress. The Baldhill and Homme projects are now in process of completion by the U. S. Corps of Army Engineers. A dam is being built by the bureau of reclamation on the Heart river near Dickinson to provide water for that city and also to provide for the irrigation of approximately 1,000 acres of land.

Since the creation of the commission in 1937, its functions have been materially enlarged by acts of the legislature.

1948-49 Activities.

Appropriations made by the legislature have enabled the state water commission to give aid to many worthy water conservation projects and to cooperate in the planning and construction of the Missouri basin development as authorized by the congress.

The Inter-Agency Committee has submitted a six-year program of construction to congress and the states within the basin. This committee is composed of representatives of the corps of engineers, the bureau of reclamation, the department of agriculture, commerce and power commission, together with five governors of the basin appointed by the governors of the 10 states in the basin.

This plan contemplates completion of the construction of the



Tucker



Math Dahl

Christensen Secretary Walsh

works necessary to complete the program within six years, except the Missouri-Souris irrigation project in northwestern North Dakota that may take an additional number of years to construct.

Under the basin plan it is estimated construction works in North Dakota will cost \$640,000,000. Funds will be provided largely from federal government appropriations. However, owners of land benefited by irrigation will be required to pay their share of the construction and operation cost. About \$30,000,000 was appropriated by congress for North Dakota construction in 1948 and about \$35,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949. Increasing amounts of funds will be required each year as construction work progresses.

North Dakota Actively Cooperating

A short review of the many activities of the state water commission covers general administration, approval of matters pertaining to the general overall program

carried on by engineers' water commission. The statewide study and in of North Dakota's potential resources.

Variable Precipitation

North Dakota's precipitation is variable. The Red River on its eastern edge, has rainfall of about 22 inches if properly distributed during growing season, is ample to produce paying crop yields. The average precipitation further west to 20, 18, 16, down to 10 inches on the edge of the state.

Portions of the high Red River valley crop is subject to periodical floods from the snow run-off and rain. The state legislature has appropriated funds to the commission to assist counties in financing construction work—40 per cent from state appropriation and 60 per cent from local districts. As a result, the situation has been greatly altered by drains constructed and

The corps of engineers started a six-year program of flood control construction in the Red River valley, estimated to cost about a million dollars annually, largely on tributaries of the Red river.

Bureau of Reclamation

The North Dakota water conservation commission water and power development plan provides for ultimate construction of the Sloan river basin project which would include possibly 10,000 and a half acres of irrigation in North Dakota as well as replenishing the waters of Lake, provide municipal hydroelectric power and for wildlife propagation. The bureau plan is covered by House Document No. 191. The engineers' plan is described in House Document No. 47. Plans were coordinated by Document No. 247 and approved by Public Law No. 533 on September 22, 1948.

Briefly, the bureau construction plan provides for t

reservoirs are to provide water for irrigating approximately 17,000 acres in the two valleys.

Also included in the plan is the Broncho dam and reservoir on the Knife river, with about 15,000 acres to be irrigated along the water course.

The program also includes several Missouri river pumping projects south of the Garrison dam, which will add about 57,000 acres of irrigated lands in different tracts on both sides of the Missouri river. A considerable additional irrigated acreage is on the program for later construction.

Corps of Engineers

The Garrison dam and reservoir project will complete its two years of construction work on October 4, 1949. The dam is to be completed early in 1954.

Riverdale, the government construction town, built to house 5,000 construction workers, is probably the most complete and up to date city in North Dakota. It is modern in every respect. A railroad spur and blacktop highway connects with the main arteries about 10 miles east of the river, with extensions over a construction bridge across the Missouri river.

The Garrison dam, when completed, will be the largest rolled earth dam in the world. It will be more than two miles long, 210 feet high from the bottom of the river, a half to three-quarters of a mile wide at the base and tapering up to 65 feet wide at the top to carry a four-lane highway.

It will create a reservoir more than 200 miles long which will impound 23,000,000 acre-feet of water. Besides generating 400,000 kilowatt of power it is also expected that large tracts of land in the central part of the state will be under irrigation by the use of its surplus waters.

Five power tunnels at the west end of the dam, 29 feet finished

(Continued on Page 7)

Little Missouri River Is Being Surveyed, Mapped

The U. S. geological survey is surveying and mapping the Little Missouri in North Dakota. The work is being done at the request

of the bureau of reclamation, said L. L. Bryan of Portland, Ore., regional engineer, who is in the state supervising the survey.

Bryan was in Bismarck recently conferring with bureau officials and J. J. Walsh, secretary of the state water commission, in connection with ? surveys for the proposed Bullion Butte dam and reservoir dam north west of Amidon, particularly

dam.

as to location and height of the . The survey party, which is headquartered at Medora, is expected to finish the work in North Dakota this season, Bryan said. Other parts of the Little Missouri river have already been surveyed and mapped, he announced.

Bryan is in charge of the work of the U. S. geological survey in 17 western states and Alaska.

Farmers Foot Ga

One hundred county farmers organized a resolution of foot level of voir at a meeting at Hazens farm

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JULY, 1949

For 1850 in Dam

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who say farm-

ers favor an 1,830-foot level for the
Garrison reservoir are not speak-
ing for the farmers around here,"
F. J. Froeschle, Hazen Star editor,
quoted one farmer as saying.

Another farmer, according to
Froschle, expressed the opinion
that, "So far we've given up 80,-
000 acres of Mercer county's best
land for the Garrison dam. Let's
not lose the only hope for future
benefits the dam can offer us."

JULY, 1949

Development Cooperation With Agencies Brings

BY J. J. WALSH

Secretary, State Water

More than one-half of North Dakota rainfalls are irregular and during some years crops. Farming and ranching, up until 1940 making a living. The uncertain economy of the state culminated in the drought of the thirties and years of watching an unrelenting sky bankrupting the area.

This was, however, nothing new in the climatic irregularities, most of the time with experienced with a marked regularity even in the region. Official records during the later drought pattern is part and parcel of this area.

The federal government recognized this fact and warned us time and time again.

Major Powell Cites Records

Major J. W. Powell, director of the U. S. geological survey, who attended the North Dakota constitutional convention in 1888, warned the members of that body in the following words:

"You hug to yourselves the delusion that the climate is changing. This question is four thousand years old. Nothing that man can do will change the climate. A long succession of years will give the same amount of rainfall that any other succession of years of the same length will give you. The settlement of the country, the cultivation of trees, the building of railroads — all of those matters have no influence upon your climate. You may as well not hope for any improvement in this direction. There is almost enough rainfall for your purposes. But one year with another and you need a little more than you get. It is flowing past you in the rivers. Storms come and spread over the land and waters run off into the rivers and are carried to the wa-

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Of Water Conservation In N. Dak.

Federal Results

Commission

in the arid zone—where insufficient to mature a precarious mode of life in the western half of the state with searching winds in, almost completely

history of the state. Climates, results, had been a man inhabited the state showed that the orig-

with the Rural Reclamation corporation along the in Sioux county for of making available to ing farmers irrigated

Agencies Enter State.

in the Bureau of Reclamation into North Dakota shed the Buford-Trent west of Williston in county.

The water commission has to authorize the of the Garrison dam orize the establishment of water conservation, nrol projects through-

the Garrison dam, on which work was started October 7, and is programmed to be completed before the spring of 1954, is the keystone of the Missouri river development program in which is included 15 reservoirs on the river and its tributaries.

23,000,000 acre feet of water will provide for flood



Gov. Aandahl Thompson
Chairman Vice Chairman



Elnar Dahl Olson



as outlined in the items shown in the appropriation bill of the last legislature. Members of the commission are required to attend many meetings, including conferences with various state, federal and international agencies relating to problems of water distribution, impacts, finances, federal appropriations and planning of water development projects.

During the drought of the thirties a large number of dams were constructed in various parts of the state.

The commission is the official state agency charged with the repair and maintenance of small dams located in the various sections of the state. These dams were constructed under the supervision of federal government agencies during the drought period of the thirties to conserve water for farmers, stockmen, for municipal uses, wildlife propagation and for recreational purposes. The last legislature appropriated \$100,000 for this purpose for the biennium. Cooperation with Federal Agencies

The water commission is co-operating on a 50-50 basis with the U. S. geological survey on three phases of surveys, investigation and assembling data for the water development plan. These include topographic mapping surveys; hydrographic stream-flow measurements and underground water surveys. Topographic and hydrographic surveys are essential before designing construction of irrigation works and dams and reservoirs.

Underground water surveys and investigations are being conducted to make available datum on underground water for municipalities and communities.

Other appropriations for cooperative purposes with federal departments include preliminary and detailed field surveys and investigations. Similar work is being

ment of irrigation, conservation, control and use of the waters of the Missouri basin, hydro-electric power, conservation of wildlife, flood control and water for municipal, domestic and industrial uses. Their plan includes the diversion of water from the Missouri river below Fort Peck dam in Montana into the northwest corner of North Dakota to irrigate approximately one million acres of land in the Missouri-Souris project area, the diversion of return flows by canal into the proposed Sheyenne reservoir, the restoration of Devils Lake and diversion into the James river to irrigate approximately 55,000 acres of land in the New Rockford unit.

It also plans for the construction of a reservoir on the James river above Jamestown, where waters will be stored to irrigate 22,000 acres in the Oakes unit. Surplus waters from Devils Lake will return through Stump lake for municipal and other uses along the Sheyenne and Red rivers.

The plan includes the two Heart river irrigation projects, with flood control from two reservoirs, one near Dickinson and the other located south of Glen Ullin. Both reservoirs are under construction and expected to be completed in 1949. These will provide municipal water and about 1,000 irrigated acres near Dickinson, and irrigate about 13,000 acres below the Heart Butte dam.

The bureau plan also includes the construction of two dams and reservoirs on the Cannonball river, south of Elgin, and the Thunderhawk. The Cannonball dam is expected to be under construction in 1949 and to be completed in 1950. The Thunderhawk is awaiting appropriation by congress. The two

Riverdale Vignettes

Accident Prevention Keeps Stout 'on Ball'

By JACK CASE
Tribune Staff Writer

RIVERDALE—Another one of the Garrison District's "firehall pioneers" is Boyd C. Stout, district safety engineer. He came to Bismarck in September, 1945, when the "district" was only an office in the firehall.

His job, he stressed, is accident prevention among the almost 2,000 persons working on the job. He and his three co-workers strive constantly toward this end, and so far this year have been eminently successful.

Since work started this spring up until June 30, there was only one serious accident, although more than 1,500,000 man hours were worked. And even this one was the result of equipment failure and not carelessness.

He attributes this safety record to a variety of reasons.

One of these is the intensive safety education program the engineers have carried on to inform workers of the safe way of doing each job. The contractors too have joined in this program and have safety engineers of their own, who work in cooperation with Stout. The contracts all contain clauses calling for observance of sound safety practices at all times.

Another reason for the increased safety is that contractors have been increasingly insistent upon hiring only fully qualified workers, thus cutting down accidents caused by inexperience.

Workers here know the safe way of doing their job, Stout said. "Our main problem is getting them to apply their knowledge."

Despite the huge scope of the dam construction, the majority of the accidents in the area have been from motor vehicles on the highways nearby. Apparently the men are more careful on the job than off.

Stout has been in construction since 1928 and in the accident prevention section for more than 15



BOYD C. STOUT
'Let's Keep It Safe'

Neb., and Pierre, S. D.

He transferred to the army air force at Sioux City, Ia., in 1943 as safety engineer and stayed there until coming to Bismarck.

He married the former Leone Brown of Charlton, Ia. He has two daughters, Carolyn, 12, and Kathryn, 9.

Incidentally, he likes both his work and Riverdale, terming it "a good place to live."

Riverdale Vignettes

Lien Sees That Dirt Is Used in Right Way

By JACK CASE
Tribune Staff Writer

RIVERDALE — Dirt — 3,440,000 truckloads of it, enough to make a pile five miles high and as big around as a city block, is Olaf Lien's job on the Garrison dam.

Lien is resident engineer on the embankment and it's up to him to see that the entire 86,000,000 cubic yards that must be moved to build the dam is used the way plans and specifications specify.

The "baby" of Riverdale's Big Three of construction, he took over his post only this spring, succeeding Everett Knutson, who is now in charge of the tunnel construction.

Like the other two members of the triumvirate, Lien is a mid-westerner, claiming Fergus Falls, Minn., as his home.

A chunky, good-natured scion of Norwegian forbears, he carries his responsibility confidently, despite the fact that he helps direct almost 1,000 men operating equipment valued at over \$6,000,000.

His job is supervision of construction on the dam itself, involving millions of cubic feet of earth which will be dug, hauled, and packed into place to make the world's largest "earth-fill dam." In addition, the operation of pile-driving machinery and tower that will drive thousands of lineal feet of piling into the dam, fall within his department.

No swivel chair engineer, he spends a good deal of his time out on the job, checking supervising and watching to see that everything goes as planned.

His job really calls for him to be in three or four places at once, for while Garrison Builders are busy piling dirt on the west side of the embankment, the Peter Kiewit-Morrison and Knudsen combine is starting to roll on the east side. When both companies are in full operation they will be moving al-



OLAF LIEN
'Baby' of Big 3

dam. He remained there until he took over his present post.

Married and the father of a small daughter, he hopes to stay with Garrison dam until it reaches completion.

school at Dallas, Ia., graduating in 1926. He also attended the Chillicothe Mo., business college and took correspondence work in engineering.

Upon finishing high school he went to work at a coal mine near Charlton as a mule driver, but left after one year. He started construction work in 1928 as an equipment operator and later worked as a carpenter, steel worker and construction foreman.

This varied work experience gave him a good background for all phases of safety. Most of this was on general construction and on dirt work in the midwest and southwest, where he also worked in the oil fields.

He entered government service in 1934, doing accident prevention work for the Soil Conservation service.

In 1942 he transferred to Corps of Engineers' Omaha district as safety engineer, later working in the same capacity at Ft. Robinson,

engineer either. Behind him is more than 15 years of practical construction experience that began when he graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1932. Like many of his classmates, he went to work for the Minnesota state highway department, remaining with them until 1934, when he took a job with the Corps of Engineers St. Paul district, working on the Mississippi locks and dams.

He transferred to the Rock Island, Ill., district in 1938. There he was in charge of hired labor working on channel improvement.

In 1939 he went to Dennison, Tex., where he was placed in charge of military and other construction. In the next seven years he built army camps, plane factories, and air fields, coming to North Dakota in 1946 to work in the specifications and estimates sections for Garrison

Lower Dam Would Hit REA's--Tucker

Earle F. Tucker, chairman of the Bismarck Association of Commerce water committee and member of the state water commission, said Wednesday that a reduction in the operating pool level of Garrison dam could cost North Dakota REA cooperatives \$851,500 annually.

"That's what it will cost them if they have to go out and buy from steam plant production the power

that will be lost to them at Garrison through lowering the Garrison dam pool level," Tucker explained.

He said that the cut in Garrison power, which he said has been estimated at 131,000,000 kilowatt hours annually, would be enough to serve approximately 65,000 farm units.

"If you operate Garrison dam at an elevation of 1850 feet above sea level, you can produce 788,990,000 kilowatt hours of firm-dependable power under any circumstances—annual energy," Tucker explained.

"If you cut it to 1830, Garrison dam will produce only 657,000,000 kilowatt hours annually of firm power. That's a loss of 131,000,000 kilowatt hours a year.

"On the basis of what REA coops are paying now for hydroelectric power they buy from the Bureau of Reclamation, which will market Garrison dam power, REA's would pay less than 6 mills an hour for this power if they got it from Garrison dam, or a total of about \$786,000 annually.

"If they can't get it from Garrison, and have to buy it from steam plant output, they will probably pay well over 1.25 cents per hour for it, or a total of at least \$1,637,500 annually. Thus it would cost REA \$851,500 more."

Tucker said 1.25 cents per kilowatt hour was a "minimum" estimate as to what steam plant power costs REA's in the state, asserting that one central North Dakota co-operative had paid 1.37 cents per kilowatt hour for its steam power in May. He said the average cost of Ft. Peck power to REA's when bought through the Bureau of Reclamation was 5.53 mills during the past 12 months.

Tucker said that in the face of these figures he "just cannot be-

Millhouse Disagrees on Garrison Dam Power

WILLISTON —(P)— Operation of Garrison dam pool level at 1830 feet will provide as much electrical power in the Missouri basin as would an 1850 foot level, M. H. Millhouse, chairman of the Williston Chamber of Commerce Water Development committee, said Thursday.

Millhouse replied to charges made Wednesday by Earle F. Tucker of Bismarck that the lower pool level would cost North Dakota REA co-operatives nearly a million dollars a year in higher power rates.

"An 1850 foot level pool at Garrison will rob the Oahe dam and Fort Randall and other down stream reservoirs of power development as there is only so much water that will be available for generating electric power," Millhouse said in a telegram to Tucker.

Millhouse explained that "all electrical power installations on the Missouri river will be interlinked with transmission lines so that the power will be distributed equitably in the Missouri river basin regardless of where it is generated."

Millhouse again renewed his request for a debate on the height at which Garrison dam pool should be

operated, so "that all of the people of North Dakota may have the facts and make their own decision."

Tucker recently refused two similar offers on the grounds that debate would serve no useful purpose.

Tucker yesterday attacked Glenn Talbott, president of the state Farmers Union, for supporting the 1830 level. Tucker said he "just cannot believe . . . that a man who claims to represent 40,000 North Dakota farmers really speaks for them when he says they're against the higher dam."

States treasury.) But the money farmers pay for electricity must come out of their own pockets, and if farmers have to pay an extra million or more annually for the power they use, they'll pay off the difference personally in a hurry. They'd pay for the higher dam in higher power costs in less than 25 years, and still not have it."

who claims to represent 30,000 North Dakota farmers really speaks for them when he says they're against the higher dam."

His comment was in reference to a recent statement by Glenn Talbott, Jamestown, president of the North Dakota Farmers Union, putting the state Farmers Union on record as favoring an 1830-foot limitation on Garrison reservoir.

"I just wonder if these farmers, who are putting electricity into their homes and buildings now, had been informed of the savings in electricity costs they will lose the low dam advocates have their way," Tucker said.

Tucker also attacked a recent statement by Congressman Usher L. Burdick to the effect that it would cost \$48,000,000 more to build Garrison to 1850 than to 1830.

"In the first place, the figure is all wrong," he said. "The alleged difference would be \$25,000,000. That will come out of the United

steam plants that would have to be built to take care of REA customers could easily cost more than the top 20 feet of the reservoir; and after paying for these steam plants the farmers wouldn't be getting cheap hydro-electric power."

In addition to the loss in firm annual energy, Tucker said, lowering of the reservoir level would reduce secondary annual energy available for firming power from other sources and for peak load periods—by 69,000,000 kilowatt hours annually.

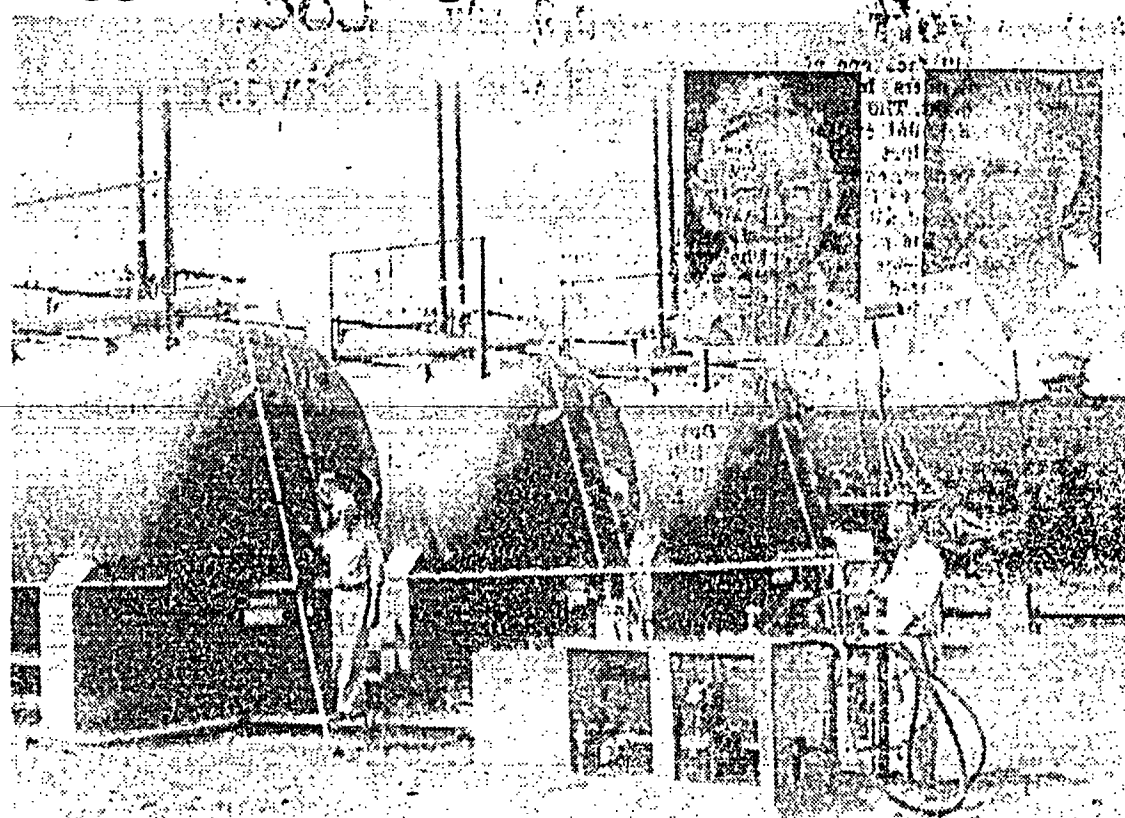
"Figure in the cost of this loss, and the total loss comes to about \$1,300,000 a year," he said.

He said that the estimate that the power which would be lost by lowering the reservoir would be

enough to electrify 65,000 farms is based on the estimate that farms use on an average of 2,000 kilowatt hours of power a day.

Riverdale Vignettes - -

Ray Hamilton Operates the State's Biggest Selling Service Station



RAY HAMILTON, (right) and his plant manager, M. Stutrud, (left), operate the butane station which supplies fuel for PK-MK's Euclids at the Garrison dam. The three 30,000-gallon tanks are shown in the large picture receiving fuel from a railroad tank car.

By JACK CASE

Tribune Staff Writer

RIVERDALE — Ray Hamilton, North Branch, Minn., operates what is probably North Dakota's biggest filling station.

Hamilton holds the contract to supply the mammoth Peter Kiewit-Morrison and Knudsen firm with the petroleum products to operate their multi-million dollar fleet of equipment here.

over the distribution of it here, along with the more conventional types of automotive fuel.

He serves as jobber between the Phillips 66 Co. and the construction firm, but the tanks in which it is stored were built and owned by the contractors. They have three 30,000 gallon butane tanks.

Hamilton says it is very rare to ever see more than one of these in one place. Between 12,000 and 13,

"Don't get me wrong though; this stuff is dangerous if not handled right. It is pumped completely under pressure and there are no open connections. There are other problems too, such as its high freezing point."

To illustrate this he opened a valve and let a little butane leak out. Almost immediately after hitting the air it turned to ice.

"Sure cools beer good," he said.